The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,663 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd April.
M MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	30th "
L HYDASPES	2984	560	G. Scrivener	7th May.
GWALIOR	2733	500	C. Gadd	14th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
NIZAM	2736	500	W. J. Webber	8th "
L PEKIN	3900	650	A Symons	15th "
M CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd "
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th April.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3900	700	W. Horrats	28th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First-Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam-Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 5, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
POSEIDON(New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	C. B. Verona	3,500	550	18th "
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th "
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,300	600	3rd July.
ORION		3,500	500	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,300	600	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,800	450	24th April.
MELPOMENE	M. Garopolich	4,000	460	5th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 400
" SUEZ ..... " 300 } wines extra.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 70, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 12th April 1886.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer s s CITY OF KHIOS, 3,246 tons, Commander D. McPHERSON, will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT on or about 23rd April.

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

The City of Khios is known as a favourite passenger steamer from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th April, 1886.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailing has been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. E. Darley.	26th April.

To be followed by other first-class Steamers at regular intervals.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers. The saloon and state room are on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Smoking and Music rooms. This steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

The rates of passage money include Steward's fees, bedding, linen, and all Cabin furniture; but do not include Wines and Spirits, which can be purchased on board at moderate rates.

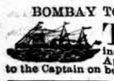
For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th March, 1886.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY TO LONDON VIA ANTWERP.



THE S. S. DAGO, now in Prince's Dock and to sail on 20th instant, has two Cabins disengaged. Apply to FINLAY, MUIR and Co., or to the Captain on board.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	260	25th May.
S.S. BYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th March, 1886.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. AKABA, arrived from RANGOON and MOULMEIN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods.

No claims will be entertained after the departure of the steamer, and unless endorsed by the Captain.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th April, 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1081 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd April, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 19th April (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the forenoon or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

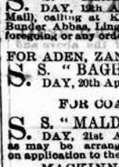
S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on TUESDAY, 20th April, at 5 p. m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st April, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th April, 1886. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THESE splendid first class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service under special survey above the highest class at Lloyds will be despatched as follows :—

CITY OF KHIOS ..... For Liverpool, 23rd April.
CITY OF CARTHAGE, ... for Do. 20th May.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class passengers. No others taken. Crew entirely European.

Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	" 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case	" 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ENAMELLED IORN WARE.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLATES, DISHES, PANS, BASINS, SAUCEPANS, KETTLES, GRIDIRONS, &c.

Full details on application to
TREACHER & CO., Ld.
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India rubber Washer, complete.

	Cash price. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size	7 8
" 00 " Wicker covered	9 0
" 00 One and a half gallon size	9 0
" 0 " Wicker covered	12 8
" 0 Two and a half gallon size	12 8
" 0 " Wicker covered	14 8
" 1 Three and a half gallon size	17 8
" 1 " Wicker covered	20 0
" 2 Five gallon size	24 8
" 2 " Wicker covered	27 0
" 3 Six "	30 0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one.)	35 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

DELIVERABLE FREE AT BOMBAY.

BICYCLE (Kangaroo Safety) and TRICYCLE, neither at all worn or even tarnished. Guaranteed perfect and complete. Kangaroo, Rs. 235; Tricycle, Rs. 260. Address H. RAINIER, Madras Club.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of Horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges, Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 608 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 3,000 English and 80,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulur Fazil Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on Cash payment or per V. P. P.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Roe and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY.

(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),
HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICK AXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 8 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERTS 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS, &c.
14 lb. PORTABLE RAILWAY, complete with Steel Sleepers and all fastenings.
Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials, Water Supply, &c., &c.

TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLE PLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper, but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

		Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern.
Table Forks and Spoons	Cash, per dozen	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 27 0
Dessert Forks and Spoons	" "	20 0	22 0
Tea Spoons	" "	11 0	11 0
Egg Spoons with gilt bowls	" "	12 8	12 8
Salt Spoons with gilt bowls	" "	12 8	12 8
Mustard Spoons with gilt bowls	" Each	1 2	1 4
Gravy Spoons	" "	5 8	6 4
Sugar Spoons	" "	1 4	1 4
Ice Tongs	" "	4 8	6 0
Ice Claws Scissor shaped	" "	7 0	7 8
Butter Knives	" "	2 4	2 8
Sauce Ladles	" "	2 4	2 12
Soup Ladles	" "	8 8	8 8
Sugar Shifters	" "	2 8	4 0
Fish Helpers	" Per pair	16 0	18 0
Knife Rests	" "	3 0	3 0

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE, CONTAINING:

12 Table Forks	6 Egg Spoons	1 Chatni Spoon	2 Pairs Ice Claws	1 Pair Fish Helpers
12 Dessert Forks	6 Salt Spoons	1 Caddy Spoon	2 Butter Knives	2 Pairs Knife Rests
12 Table Spoons	2 Mustard Spoons	1 Sugar Spoon	2 Pickle Forks	
12 Dessert Spoons	2 Gravy Spoons	1 Sugar Sifter	2 Sauce Ladles	
12 Tea Spoons	1 Marrow Spoon	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	2 Soup Ladles	

FIDDLE PATTERN.
In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize lined and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 240.

BEADED, LILY OR THREAD PATTERN.
In brass-bound chest, green baize lined and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 260.

CUTLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, having, by means of the sterling goodness of their well-known TABLE CUTLERY, attained great celebrity in this branch of their business, continue to import the same reliable goods, which they guarantee as unsurpassed for durability, and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

		"A." Best Quality with tang rivet.		"B." Medium Quality with pin rivet.		"C." Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives	Cash, Per doz.	Rs. 30 0	.....	Rs. 25 0	.....	Rs. 20 0
Desert Knives	" "	25 0	.....	20 0	.....	17 0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)	" the pair	10 8	.....	8 0	.....	7 0
Game Carvers (" ")	" "	10 8	.....	8 0	.....	7 0
Steel Sharpeners	" Each	4 8	.....	3 8	.....	2 8
COMPLETE SET as above	Cash Rs.	80 8	.....	64 8	.....	53 8

Pocket and Pen-knives, Champagne and District-knives, Gem Sporting-knives, Hunting-knives, Budding and Pruning-knives, Scissors and Razors.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"TOILET REQUISITES."

We have always on hand a good assortment of the above, comprising :—

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail. Catalogues free on application.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.,

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illustrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW HAIR-DRESSING SALOON.

MESSRS. THOMAS & COMPANY, beg to inform the Public, that they have opened a FIRST-CLASS HAIR-DRESSING SALOON for LADIES and GENTLEMEN. The best European Hair-Dressers are in attendance.

A large and choice Assortment of Theatrical Wigs, Beards, &c., always kept in Stock or made to order.

Depôt of best London and Parisian Perfumery, Hair-Washes, &c., &c.

THOMAS & COMPANY,

UNDER TAYLOR'S HOTEL, NEAR ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

THE "HOLTA" TEA COMPANY'S PRIZE TEAS.

HOLTA BROKEN LEAF—cheap family tea, nice flavour	per lb.	Rs. 0 10	
PLANTATION MIXTURE—yields a fair strong liquor with good flavour, a very popular tea	"	0 14	
FAMILY MIXTURE—brisk flavour, good strength and pungency, can be strongly recommended, for family use	"	1 3	
HOLTA MIXTURE—fragrant, pungent, and full cup	"	1 8	
PEKOE SOUCHONG—a full flavoured tea, bright infusion	"	1 4	
PEKOE—fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor, of good value at the price	per lb.	Rs. 1 8	
ORANGE PEKOE, very fragrant, bright infusion, full rich cup	"	1 12	
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE—a high class tea of choice fragrance and clear infusion	"	2 8	
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE—(The flower of Indian Teas) of exquisite aroma, amber-coloured infusion, choice cup	"	3 8	

SOLE AGENTS :

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld. BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following :—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel	Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	" 50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	" 35
Do. do. do. Second quality	" 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel.	" 250
Do. do. do. Second quality	" 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	" 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	" 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marck and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S bland of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHOW-ROOM.

No. 42, MEADOW-STREET,

NEXT TO OLD *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

L. HARTMANN & CO.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AMSTERDAM,

MANUFACTURERS OF MIRRORS.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF HANDSOME AND ELEGANT MIRRORS OF ALL SIZES AND SHAPES IN ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED FRAMES SUITABLE FOR DRAWING, DINING AND DRESSING ROOMS, HOTELS AND CLUBS, PALACES OF NATIVE RAJAS AND CHIEFS AND RESIDENCES OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY OF INDIA.

Rare opportunity for making good bargains as this is the Manufacturers, own Agency.

We are prepared to take orders at our own risk of breakage.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

CLARETS.

BARTON & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to our SELECTION of CLARETS.

The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with connoseurs and general consumers.

Per doz. Bottles. Rs.	a.			Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
9	0	...	PETIT MEDOC (Good useful Household Wine)	5	0
9	8	...	MEDOC SUPERIOR (Soft Excellent Wine)	5	0
10	0	...	St. JULIEN (Light Breakfast Wine)	6	0
12	0	...	St. ESTEPHE } Strongly recommended	7	0
12	8	...	St. EMILLION } Strongly recommended	7	0
13	0	...	CHATEAU de FRANCE (Favourite Breakfast Wine)	7	0
15	0	...	MARGAUT } Highly recommended	8	0
16	0	...	HAUT CANON } Highly recommended	9	0
17	0	...	MOUTON ROTHSCHILD (Soft and fully Matured)	9	0
20	0	...	CHATEAU LEOVILLE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	11	0
23	0	...	CHATEAU LAFITTE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	13	0
26	0	...	CHATEAU LA ROSE } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	14	0
28	0	...	CHATEAU MARGAUX } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	16	0

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KING THEEBAW'S HAIRY FAMILY.
THE LAST DAY,
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 17TH APRIL,
AND THE LAST OPPORTUNITY FOR SEEING THESE EXTRAORDINARY PEOPLE.
From 9 to 12 A. M., and from 3 to 7 P. M.
AT THE SALOONS OF
SOUNDY & Co., LD.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

ALFRED THEATRE
(Opposite Bori Bunder Station.)
JUNABAI vs. NAVABAI,
OR
WIVES AS THEY WERE
AND
MAIDS AS THEY ARE,
BY
MR. ARDESEER BYRAMJEE PATEL.
The above Social play will be performed by the Members of the ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY at the above Theatre on SATURDAY, the 17th April, 1886.

NOTICE.

OWNERS and COMMANDERS of VESSELS, calling at Massowa, are hereby informed that the undersigned have been appointed Coal-Suppliers to the Royal Italian Marine, and will be happy to supply Cardiff Coal, of the best quality, of which they have a large stock always on hand. Quick despatch guaranteed.
E. TAGLIABUE & Co.

CONSIGNEES for CARGO per s. s. "LISNACRIEVE" have to PRODUCE BILLS OF LADING and TAKE DELIVERY order, otherwise they will be landed at shippers' risk.
CAPT. JOHN WILLIAMS,
Master s. s. Lisnacrieve.
Care of Messrs. COWASJEE & NUSSERWANJEE, Dubashes.

S. S. "EDEN HALL" ARRIVED 16TH APRIL 1886.
CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.
Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, 16th April, 1886.

FOR SALE, the property of an officer gone home.
A D. B. C. F. RIFLE, 500 bore, by Holland, his best make, nearly new, and in perfect order. Cost £50. Price, Rs. 450.
A D. B. hammerless GUN, 12 bore, by Westley Richards, with two sets of barrels, one cylinder the other full choke, in case complete, in perfect order. Cost, £45. Price, Rs. 350.
Apply to Major CARRINGTON,
1st Worcester Regt., Kurrachee.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 23rd, 24th, and 26th instant, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th April, 1886.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
In the Matter of BHUGWANDAS HURJIWANDAS THAKER, an adjudged Insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST WEDNESDAY in the month of May next is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a first dividend of seven-and-a-half per cent. Dated this 14th day of April 1886.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 15th day of April, 1886.

SWISS LENO CURTAINS,
Very light, graceful effect, from Rs. 7-8 per pair 3½ to 4 yards long.
CURTAIN RINGS, POLES, TASSELS, HOOKS
WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TO LET, a desirable SECOND FLOOR in the Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, a desirable SHOP near the Crawford arket, rent moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a very desirable SHOP at Byculla, at present occupied by Messrs. D. S. KEMP and Co. Alterations will be made according to the incoming tenant's desire. For rent and other particularly apply to.
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

GEORGE SHOEBRIDGE, DECEASED.
PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claim upon or against the Estate of GEORGE SHOEBRIDGE, late of Bombay, a Foreman at the Gas Works at Bombay, aforesaid, European inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay on the 7th day of September 1885, and Letters of Administration with the will annexed to whose Property and Credits was on the 6th day of April, 1886, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to LOUIS PENNY, the duly constituted Attorney of JOHN FREDERICK CARNELL, the surviving Executor named in the will of the deceased, having effect throughout the presidency of Bombay for the use and benefit of, and limited until the said John Frederick Carnell should obtain Probate to be granted to him), are required to send to the said Louis Penny, at the office of the Bombay Gas Company, Limited, 5, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 15th day of May, 1886, as after that date the said Louis Penny as such administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said John Frederick Carnell as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid.—Dated this 15th day of April, 1886.
CRAWFORD & BUCKLAND,
Administrator's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

IN THE GOODS OF THE LATE MARKUS KLEYSER, LATE OF SIMLA, DECEASED.
PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII, of 1866, the Trustee and Mortgagers Act, and to Section 319, Act X, of 1865, and the provisions of the Indian Trust Act II, of 1882.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having any claims against the estate of the late MARKUS KLEYSER, late of Simla, deceased, who died at Friedenweiler Bavarian Schwartzwald in the German Empire, on or about the 19th February, 1885, that they are required within three months from this date to send in their claims with vouchers and other proofs attached, to the undersigned at Simla, to whom, as Acting Executrix (by the last Will and Testament of the said deceased appointed) probate was granted by the District Judge of Simla, on the 3rd day of December, 1885. Also that at the expiration of that time she, the said executrix, will proceed to distribute the assets belonging to the said estate in discharge of such lawful claims as she shall then know of, and she will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or claims she shall not have received notice at or before the time of such distribution. All persons indebted or holding any valuable securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested without delay to pay the amount, owing by them and deliver the said securities or property to the undersigned who is alone entitled to give valid receipts for the same.
GRACE WATSON,
Executrix to the Estate of the late Markus Kleyser, deceased.
Simla, 13th April, 1886.

THE GABORIAN AND DU BOISGOBEY SENSATIONAL NOVELS.
Price ans 10 per Vol.

GABORIAN'S.—
Catastrophe, 2 vols.
Dossier, No. 113
Gilded Clique
In Peril of his Life
Intrigues of Poisoner
Lecoq the Detective, 2 vols.
Lerouge Case
Little Old Man at Batignolles
Mystery of Orcival
Old Count's Millions
Other People's Money
Slaves of Paris, 2 vols.

DU BOISGOBEY'S.—
Bertha's Secret
Crime of Opera House, 2 vols.
Day of Reckoning, 2 vols.
Matapan Affair
Severed Hand
Who Died Last.
Old age of Lecoq the Detective, 2 vols.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABELL, KLAER AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS.

EVERY EVENING.
Last night as the crush issued from the entrance of the BEST CIRCUS EVER IN BOMBAY.
The Unanimous Verdict was that the performance was the most excellent & genuine ever witnessed in the East.
STILL TO PLEASE
WE MUST GIVE THEM OUR PATRONS
AN ENTIRE CHANGE
OF PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT,
in order to increase the number of verbal testimonials we have as to the superiority of our Arenic display to any other Circus, travelling in Oriental Climes.
During our stay
we shall have MORE NOVELTIES,
So come and do not retard your visit, as we have one continual round of NEW ATTRACTIONS EVERY EVENING, at 9 O'CLOCK.
Seats in Zenana Boxes can be purchased on application at Circus Box Office.

SATURDAY NEXT.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, at 4 o'clock.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 29th day of April, 1886, for repairing part of Embankment over the 21 Tulsi Pipe between Haines Road and Fergusson Road and Bandora to Golabad Sluice House.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 450 to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further deposit of Rs. 450 will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 16th April, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TEN DAYS ONLY!
FROM THE 15TH TO THE 24TH INSTANT,
GREAT
PRIVATE AUCTION SALE
With 40 per cent. reduced price.
AT THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
NO. 1, HUMMUM STREET.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE of Railway plant, stores, &c., &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th April, at 1 p.m., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel:—
A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., being partly surplus and partly used stock, consisting of steel, wrought and cast iron scrap, coiled keys, fire bars, scoops, bevil bars, rails, wooden keys, fish plates, timber scrap, furniture, blocks, damaged bridge works, fittings for steam cranes, derrick poles, pile engines, lusher scrap, portable engine, 10 H. P., lead piping and sundry other miscellaneous articles.
Catalogues are published and will be had on the premises or of the undersigned.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 17th April, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.
SALE OF GUNNIES, SCALE, &c.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Auction, at Mandvie, opposite the Kessowjee's Fountain, by order of the Official Assignee, High Court, and in Re Panachund Chatoorbhoy Sha and others Insolvents: consisting of Gunnies, Beam Scale, Weights, &c.
SALE OF GROUND NEAR MULMULA TANK, OPPOSITE MATOONGA STATION.
THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of mortgagee Hurjivundass Narandass and on account of mortgagor Hormusjee Dorabjee Bharucha:—All that piece of foras freehold old salt batty ground, situate near B. B. C. I. Railway Line, Mulmula Tank, Mahim district, registered by Collecter Land Revenue under Nos. 120 and 210 new Nos. 12,954 and new survey No. 1-1,351, containing by admeasurement about 2,477 square yards, and bounded on east by ground of Domingos Far, on west by public govan on north by ground of Domingos de Silva, and on south by ground of Nilkaji Anundji.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned,
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 17th April, 1886.

NEW BOOKS.
"HOW TO WOO & WIN A WIFE,"
AND
"HOW TO WOO & WIN A HUSBAND,"
at ANNAS EIGHT per copy,
by Wm. THOMPSON, Esq.
NOTE.—These books are sequels to one another, and contain all the most Essential Rules and Practical Hints and Suggestions of the greatest importance to every young person who contemplates Matrimony.
All remittances, &c., to be addressed:—The GENERAL MANAGER, "ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY" (PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT), Calcutta.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.
THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate.
Apply to COWASJEE NANABHOY.
P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited,
WARANGAL AND DORNAKUL EXTENSION WITH MINERAL BRANCH TO SINGARENI COAL-FIELDS.
Length of line 69 miles more or less.
TENDERS for construction of earth-works, masonry in Bridges and other structures, collection of Ballast, also for excavation, of all cuttings and Bridge foundations are invited by the undersigned.
Plans and sections together with specifications and general conditions of contract and approximate bills of quantities may be seen on application being made at the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, Secunderabad, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the following days:—
12th April.
15th April.
17th April.
19th April.
21st April.
23rd April.
Tenders must be deposited at the office of the undersigned not later than noon, 26th April, 1886.
The tenders may be for any part of the work mile by mile, or for any number of miles up to the total of the section, in accordance with the desire of the person who may tender.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. C. FURNIVALL,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Secunderabad, 10th April, 1886.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Company, No. 9, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the registered office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 17th day of April, 1886, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed.
Should the Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions to a second extraordinary general meeting, which will be subsequently convened.
RESOLUTIONS.
1 "That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882."
2 "To appoint Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up, and to fix their remuneration."
3 "That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a new company to be named the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, with a memorandum and Articles of Association which, as well as the form of an agreement to be entered into between the New Company and Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Company, and referred to in the 103rd of such Articles of Association have already been prepared with the privity of the Directors of this Company."
4 "That the form of agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its liquidators of the one part and The Indian Cotton Company, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with such new Company when incorporated in terms of the said form of agreement and to carry the same into effect."
5. "And that the said liquidators be and are hereby accordingly authorised and directed, pursuant to section 204 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, to transfer and assign the business, property, goodwill, and assets of this Company to the said Indian Cotton Company, Limited, intended to be formed as aforesaid so soon as the same shall be formed in consideration of the said liquidators receiving such shares of Rs. 125 each fully paid up, in the said Indian Cotton Company, Limited, and such cash and subject to the provisions and terms as mentioned in the said form of agreement.
6. "And that in case of the absence at any time from Bombay or death of any one of the said liquidators all the powers exercisable by the said liquidators jointly shall and may be exercised by the liquidators or liquidator for the time being present in Bombay or surviving."
By order of the Board.
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th April 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

MISS MURRAY'S SCHOOL, BELGAUM.—For Officers' children. Boarders received on moderate terms.

BOHEMIAN FLOWER VASES from As. 10. Majolica Flower vases from Re. 1. A choice collection of fancy table ornaments from annas 8.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, at BENNETTS, TO-DAY, a handsome fast trotting Arab PONY, 13-2, rising 5, sound, going in harness and saddle.

ON VIEW, Mr. T. W. Rawlins's very valuable Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, Jaffrabad Cow, She-Goat, &c., at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.

SUPERIOR EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES by direct importation at Re. 1-12, Rs. 2-4, and Rs. 3 per box of 100. ARNOLD'S EMPORIUM, 2, Medow Street, Fort.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Pistachio and Strawberry Cream, Rose Water Ice, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Leather Goods, Cutlery, Opera Glasses.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Meadow Street.

BEAUTIFUL VICTORIA (made to order) best oleographs, alabaster vases and statues and inlaid Agra marble work for sale, by auction, at No. 3, Grant Road, TO-DAY.

DOGS FOR SALE. St. Bernard, Mastiff, Bull and Fox-terriers, just arrived from England. African grey parrots, fancy birds. For particulars, apply Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock.

TO-DAY'S ICES. Vanilla, Chocolate, Pine-apple and Rose; also wines, spirits, and ground Mocha Coffee, of the best quality, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church Gate-street.

MATHERAN PARBUL HOUSE, TO BE LET, for this season. Apply to J. X. PINTO.

TO BE LET, a Splendid SHOP in Church-gate-street, Fort. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

A 50-inch CHAMPION BICYCLE for sale, Ball bearings, etc. Apply s.s. HOSARIO, Prince's Dock.

WANTED, a PARTNER in good profitable business with capital of Rs. 25,000. Address X., care of this paper.

CHEAP FANS—HANDY FANS.—Buy them not elsewhere before having an inspection at STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

STRIPED FLANNELS.—For cricket and boating clubs, to be had at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Esplanade and Church Gate Street.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

FOR SALE, 6 horse-power PORTABLE ENGINE and 4 inch centrifugal pump, both in good order. Apply Machine Exchange Co., 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

EFGH WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 33, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

THE ever-increasing demand for our watches has proved them superior to any others.—KANNY and Co., Watch-makers, Gold-smiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

IF you like to save your money in clothes, always go to the undersigned, where you will surely get good things for little money. Please try once.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum Street.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

MATHERAN.—The large and new-built well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Cragie Burn," is TO BE LET for the hot season, 1886. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., near *Times of India* Office.

MR. J. RODRIGUES CHICO, Civil Engineer, may be consulted in his Office, in Oak Lane, Fort, behind Macropolo, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at any other time in his house at Paydownee Road, Khadak.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawapore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

MATHERAN.—Visitors to Matheran need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

TO LET, very airy Bungalows on the Coorla Hill, commanding a beautiful situation, within a few hundred yards of the Coorla Station. For rent and further particulars apply to Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 30 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Grab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardsen and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

WANTED for Khoja Khan Mahomed Habibbhoy's Anglo-Vernacular School an experienced HEAD MASTER and 12 ASSISTANTS to teach English, Gujrati, Persian, and Commercial Classes. Graduates and Undergraduates preferred. Salaries ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 20 per month. Apply with testimonials to Mr. REHEMOOBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Khoja Mohola, Mandvie

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, in the Fort, a very comfortable ROOM for Rs. 25, with bath-room and cook-room attached. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.
INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.
FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
NOTICE.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 29th instant, both dates inclusive.
By order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.
Bombay, 10th April, 1886.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Institution will be held at the School-room, Albert Hall, Esplanade, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report and passing the audited accounts made up to 31st March 1886.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JEMSEETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.
Bombay, 10th April 1886.

SORABJEE AND JAMSETJEE KHAN,

JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, ENGRAVERS, ETC.,
No. 6 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

LADIES' Hoop Rings set with precious stones.
Single-diamond and Gipsy Rings.
Engagement, Keeper and Wedding Rings.
Diamond and Pearl Ear Studs.
Necklets and Crosses (plain and jewelled.)
Gold Albert Chains and Guards.
Charms for the watch-chain.
Gold Lockets, plain and jewelled.
Gold Lockets and Charms for the watch-chain.
Bracelets (plain and jewelled).
GENTLEMEN'S Diamond Gipsy Rings.
Single-diamond, Signet, and Band Rings.
Scarf Rings and Breast Pins (plain and jewelled).
Gold Albert Chains.
Any Pattern of Chain or Necklet made to order in the best style.

GLENLIVET WHISKEY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET"
GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and the respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as 'GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh, obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.
AGENTS IN BOMBAY
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.

THE great popularity that has attended the introduction into India of our INVALIDS' PORT has led us to confer with Medical authorities in the selection of a suitable Spanish Wine possessing tonic properties beneficial to Invalids. We have selected a remarkably good Wine which we designate "IMPERIAL SHERRY," because of the exalted favour it receives. We confidently recommend it to dyspeptics, feeling sure that when they taste the Wine they will not be disappointed. We have specially labelled and otherwise protected this Sherry. We ship it in plain white square bottles.
The price is Rs. 30 per case of 1 Dozen, subject to discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALIDS' PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 27-12 Net per dozen Quarts.
THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

BEER.

WE have just received fresh shipments of the best ENGLISH SCOTCH, and GERMAN Brewings, unsurpassable for brightness and flavour. They are specially prepared for India, and are of the lightest gravity suitable to the climate.
In cases of 3 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

	ENGLISH.	SCOTCH.	GERMAN.
Per case of quarts, Net Cash,	Rs. 17-4.	Rs. 16-8.	Rs. 15-12.
Per case of pints do.	„ 24-0.	„ 24-0.	„ 22-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses:—

	Net Cash.
*POMMERY and GREN—	
Extra Sec ..... per case	Rs. 6 0
*WACHTER & Co.—	
"Royal Charter," Extra Dry ..... „	„ 58 4
PERINET and FILS—	
Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec ..... „	„ 56 8
HEIDSIECK & Co.—	
Dry Monopole ..... „	„ 60 0
*"RESERVEE CUVEE"—	
Extra Dry, our own shipping ..... „	„ 53 8
MOET and CHANDON—	
Brut Impérial, very dry ..... „	„ 54 0
Extra Superior ..... „	„ 52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery ..... „	„ 48 0
FINEST EXTRA DRY—	
For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints ..... „	„ 34 8
*JEAN SIBADEY—	
Carte Blanche ..... „	„ 34 8
*SAUMUR—	
Finest Sparkling, our own shipping ..... „	„ 26 12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.
Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	„ 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	„ 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	„ 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to „ 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUG. M. MISRAHI,
COMMISSION AGENT,
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, AND JEWELLERY,
HAS the greatest and cheapest choice in all qualities of Diamonds.
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ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—
6, 5½, 5, 3½ per cent per annum subject to 18 months, 12 „, 9 „, 6 „ notice of withdrawal.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.
THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Tenders for the supply of 500 tons of best quality Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Log Timber for early delivery.
Tenders to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.
Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th April, 1886.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, Ld.
1. TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the Gwalior-Jhansi section of the Indian Midland Railway, a length of about 65 miles. Forms of tender and printed copies of the specification and conditions of contract, together with a Schedule of Rates, to be filled in by intending contractors, can be had on application to the undersigned.
2. No application for forms of Tender will receive attention unless accompanied by a Government Promissory or Currency Note for Rs. 1,000 as earnest money to be returned in the event of the Tender not being accepted.
3. Tenders must reach the Agent's Office, Jhansi, not later than the 26th April, 1886.
4. The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer, Indian Midland Railway.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and liability of the representatives of POCHAJEE SORABJEE POCHA, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who carried on business down to the date of his death, the 28th day of July 1884, in PARTNERSHIP with DINSHAW EDULJEE LAM as General Merchants and Commission Agents, at No. 27, Apollo-street, within the Fort of Bombay, under the style and firm of POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co., CEASED as from the 1st of Kartuk and 19th, 19th of October 1884. All persons indebted to the said firm of Pochajee Framjee & Co. are hereby requested to pay to the undersigned Dinshaw Eduljee Lam the sums due by them, and all persons who have claims against the said firm are hereby requested to send in such claims to the undersigned Dinshaw Eduljee Lam, at No. 27, Apollo-street aforesaid, on or before the 15th day of May 1886 next, after which date no such claims will be entertained.
The business formerly carried on by the said firm has, since the said 19th day of October 1884, been, and will henceforth be, carried on by the said Dinshaw Eduljee Lam on his own account under the style and firm of Pochajee Framjee & Co., at No. 27, Apollo-street aforesaid.
મોતીબાઈ તે પોચાજી ફોરાબજી
પોચાની વીધવા તા. ૧૯મીઓકતબર
ઇ. ૯, MOTIBAI, Widow and Executrix of Pochajee Sorabjee Pocha.
DINSHAW EDULJEE LAM.

FRESH ARRIVAL.
COCKSCOMBS.
FINANCEIRE.
HERRINGS IN TOMATO SAUCE.
FRENCH JAMS.
ARTICHOKES.
BONELESS MACKARELLS.
SARDINES A LA CITRON.
PAYSANDU OX TONGUES.
ROQUEFORT CHEESE.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
BRAIN SAUSAGES.
BOILED RABBITS.
HOME MADE JAMS.
DIGBY CHICKS.
SILMA JAMS.
COB NUTS.
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BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCES.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
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And all the London Wholesale Houses.
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AGENT FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COM

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .....April 18th, 7h. 50.5m. p.m.
Last Quarter..... „ 26th, 10h. 6·3m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 17	New Indian Press Co. Meeting, 3 p.m. Alexandria Native Girls' English Institution Annual Meeting, 4 p.m. Opening Ceremony of the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, 5-30 p.m.	5 42	6 16	11 35m 10 42 a	4 5m 4 27 a
Sun. 18	Palm Sunday.	5 42	6 16	11 19m 11 21 a	4 49m 5 11 a
Mon. 19	English mail expected per s.s. Gwalior.*	5 42	6 17	11 56m	5 28m 5 53 a
Tu. 20	Colfett and Co. Meeting, 4 p.m. Sale of Steam launch Nora, Apollo-bunder, 5 p.m. Moonlight Excursion, 8-30 p.m.	5 41	6 17	0 0m 0 39 a	6 6m 6 31 a
Wed. 21	Town Council, 3 p.m. Bombay Graduates' Association, Presy. Association Rooms, 5-30 p.m.	5 40	6 17	1 20m 1 20 a	6 42m 7 15 a
Thr. 22	Mazagon S. & Manufacturing Co. Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Naigaum Cotton Cleaning & Manufacturing Co. 3 p.m. Perseverance Flour Mills & Iron Foundury, 3-30 p.m.	5 40	6 17	1 16m 2 2 a	7 13m 7 58 a
Fri. 23	St. George's Day.—Good Friday. Departure of English mail per s.s. Clyde, 5 p.m.	5 39	6 18	1 54m 2 45 a	7 55m 8 46a

* Left Aden at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, 13th inst.

DIVINE SERVICE.

PALM SUNDAY, APRIL 18.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Hymns 109, 313 & 107.
4-15 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong & Sermon by the Rev. C. H. Badham. Hymns 98, 99 and 91.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Garret in F.
Anthem.—"O Lord our Governor."

DAILY SERVICES AS BELOW:—
Monday, April 19.
6-45 a m—Matins
7-15 a m—Celebration
5-15 p m—Evensong
8-30 p m—Service of Penitence and Address
Tuesday, April 20.
6-45 a m—Matins
7-15 a m—Celebration
6 p m—Confirmation
Wednesday, April 21.
6-45—Matins
7-15 a m—Celebration
5-15 p m—Evensong.
8-30 p m—Service of Penitence and Address.
Thursday, April 22.
6-45 a m—Matins
7-15 a m—Celebration
5-15 p m—Evensong
8-30 p m—Service of Penitence and Address
Good Friday, April 23.
6-45 a m—Matins and Address.
12 noon to 3 p m—"The Three Hours' Agony." To be preached by the Lord Bishop.
6 p m—Evensong and Sermon
Saturday, April 24.
6-15 a m—Matins
7-15 a m—Celebration

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 108, 113 and 98.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 107, 105 and 99.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 98, 109 and 112.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 98, 99, and 283.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 99 and 323.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 270, 291, and 98.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 256, 98 and 99.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 161, 164 and 321.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 533, 338 and 309.
Wednesday, April 21.
6 p.m.—Short Service and address.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

5-30 a m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Church expenses.

HOLY WEEK.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, & Easter Eve.
5-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Wednesday, 5-15 p.m.—Litany and Meditation.
Thursday, 10 p.m.—Night Office of Psalms and Lessons.
Good Friday.
7 a.m.—Litany, Ante-Communion, & "the Reproaches."
10 a m.—Matins, and Address to Children.
12 Noon.—The Three Hours' Service.
8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL, PAREL ROAD. (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).

9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, R. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymn 16; Ps. 145, V. 3 Tune 111; Ps. 116, Chant 4; and Hymn 127.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

8 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the Steam-ship City of Khios in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

SERVICE will be held in the Harbour on board the Steam-ship Euphrates, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made DRESSES, COATS, SCARF, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RUGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly coloured to any shade, BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE, GREEN, TERRA-COTTA, and 20 other best colors, Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d, small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England.

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, OR BRONZE PAINT, for gilding all kinds of ornamental work. Of all chemists, large size 6d., small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co, 58 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England. Whole-le agents—Treacher and Co, Ld., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. The trade and native dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Alexandra N. Girls' English Institution, Annual Meeting, 4 p. m.
Meeting of Senate, University Hall, 5-15 p. m.
Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, Opening Ceremony, 5-30 p.m.
Band, B. B. & C. I. R. Vols., Mechanics' Institute, Parel, 5-30 p. m.
Dinner to Parsee Cricket Team, Rugby House, 7-30 p.m.
Circus, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th :—Horn Head (s), from Newport. Yesterday :—Eden Hall (s), from Liverpool; Glenmorven (s), New York; Commilla (s), Busreh; and Malda (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Assam (s), for Trieste &c.; Pandora (s), Trieste, &c.; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee; Maulkins Tower (s), Marseilles; Ravenna (s), China, &c.; and P. Llewellyn (s), Naples and Genoa.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Eden Hall entered the dock yesterday.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—We are requested to state for the information of the Fellows of the University, that an adjourned meeting of the Senate will be held to-day at 5-15 p. m.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—The shop of Ebrahamjee Peerbhoy, at the Two Tanks, was broken into on the night of the 14th instant, and property consisting of cash and silver articles, of the collective value of Rs. 58-4, was stolen therefrom.

CARTING AGENTS' ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the carting agents doing business at the Waree Bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway, it was resolved that an association of the carting agents be formed, with Mr. Rustomjee Sorabjee as its secretary.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Thakhoordwar Street, on the body of Beharelal Chutterdass, aged 25 years. Deceased was a grocer, and had been suffering from cough, pains in the chest, and difficulty of breathing for the past seven months. On Thursday night he was found dead in his bed. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease was recorded.

MUSIC AT PAREL.—The band of the B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Mechanics' Institute, Parel, at 5-30 p.m. :—

March.....Autumn Manœuvres	.....Riviere.
Overture.....Romilda Ed Constanze	...Meyerbeer.
Selection.....Rip Van Winkle	.....Planquette.
Valse .....Venetienne	.....Waldteufel.
Cavatina.....Anna Bolena	.....Donizetti.
Quadrille.....Chain de Fleurs	.....Faust.

(GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.)

ROBBING A CHILD OF ORNAMENTS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a woman named Ameena *alias* Ruckmi *alias* Rohimut, was charged by Constable Wilson, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of stealing a pair of silver bangles, valued Rs. 2, from Fatma, a girl aged about three years, the daughter of Hajee Abdool Jooma, a carpenter living at Gomercarry. The accused on the evening of the 14th instant was observed removing the bangles from the child, by a policeman in plain clothes, who arrested her, when she dropped the bangles. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and admitting two previous convictions, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NOTED BURGLAR.—Harry Peters, an Eurasian, who some four years ago committed several thefts from the residences of gentlemen residing on Malabar Hill, at about 1 or 2 o'clock yesterday morning entered the house of Messrs. DeSouza and Oliver at the Two Tanks, and made up a bundle of all he could lay his hands on, wearing apparel, a watch, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 61-4. As he was going down the stair case with his booty, he was observed, and an alarm was raised. He was arrested, and the above articles were found in his possession. The prisoner is at present in the custody of the police, who are instituting further inquiries regarding similar thefts that have been committed recently about that and the neighbouring localities.

PERSONATING A SEPOY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Saunders charged Sudradin Shaik Adam before Mr. Ryan with personating a public servant. It appeared that the accused acted for some time as a substitute for a sepoy in the police force. On the return of the man he had to leave. Since that time he did nothing but live on money extorted from petty hawkers, going about the bunders and representing himself as a detective policeman, preventing hawkers from sitting down and exposing their articles for sale unless they paid him some money. His Worship in convicting the accused, said the kind of offence had become very common with discharged sepoys, and required a heavy punishment to act as a deterrent. He sentenced the accused to one year's hard labour in the Common Jail.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 13th inst. :—

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 3rd April, reporting that the cast-iron cover plates over the pipe trench round the dock are occasionally broken by cargo falling on them, and that when the party responsible for the damage can be traced the value of the plates is usually recovered from him by the Dock Superintendent. He states, however, that there is often the greatest difficulty in ascertaining how plates have been broken, and that much time and trouble of his assistants are often expended in getting to the bottom of some disputed case. The Engineer states that the total value of reported breakages in 1885 was Rs. 174, which he considers out of all proportion to the trouble and correspondence which have ensued; he therefore suggests that for the future breakages of cover plates be accepted as wear and tear and paid for out of the revenues of the Trust.

Resolution.—The Engineer's suggestion is approved, and may be acted upon.

Read Government Resolution No. 164, dated 5th April, intimating that the Government of India will be informed of the advance of 12 lakhs obtained by the rTustees from the Bank of Bombay, and enquiry made of them whether the Trustees can count on obtaining from Government on 1st August next the loan of 50 lakhs required to carry on the Dock works until August 1887, so that the Trustees may on 1st May give the necessary 3 months' notice to the Bank that the advance of 12 lakhs will be repaid on 1st August.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid in the table :—

Government Resolution No. 162, dated 31st March, authorising Mr. W. Newel, Dock Master, P. and O. Company's service, to pilot vessels in the port of Bombay under No. 1 of the additional bye-laws of the Port Trust approved under Notification of 16th October 1885.

Government Resolution No. 163, dated 5th April, intimating that the Secretary of Llopd's Corporation will be informed that after mature consideration H. E. the Governor in Council deems it undesirable to transfer the Colaba Signal Station to that Corporation.

Report by Traffic Manager that Rs. 1,326 were collected by him on behalf of Municipality for toll on carts at Mahim and Sion from 1st March to 1st April.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For the week ending 10th April 1886.	For the week ending 10th April 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	25
„ out of „	25	29
„ transpassed „	18	19
„ attended to „	1	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 9th April 1886.	For week ending 9th April 1885.
Vessels entered	11	15
„ left	16	13
„ remaining in Dock	15	17

HIGH COURT—APRIL 17.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

The Appeal Court will sit at 2 o'clock.

Appeals for he ring and final disposal.

508—Macfarlane and E—Jugmohundas Munguldas vs Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others—Little, S, F and N, and Nanu and H—Part heard.

509—Little, S, F and N—Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy vs Jugmohundas Munguldas and others—Macfarlane and E, and Nanu and H—Part heard.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE JARDINE)

For investigation of pauperism.

13-86—Inperson—Koolsumba vs Ashabai and another—It Skip ey.

For trial on preliminary issues.

Long Causes.

254-85—Mulji B B—Waghji Coregi vs The Narayen Cotton Mills and others—Bomonji and H.

285-85—Mulji B B—Jewandas Ebjee Sewjee vs The Narayen Cotton Mills Co—Bomanjee and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

428-85—Jefferson, B and D—Ramatbai and another vs Munchabai and others—Bomonjee and H—Part heard.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florilline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Londo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

A CURIOUS CASE OF ASSAULT.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Hugh D. Fisher was charged by Cursetjee Ruttonjee, an indent clerk, who was in his employ, before Mr. Cooper with assault. Mr. Fisher also charged his clerk with assault. Mr. Burder appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Hoar defended the accused. It appeared from an information filed by the complainant that on the 30th of March, Mr. Fiisher went to his office in Victoria Buildings, and when he saw his clerk there, he commenced abusing him, and seized several copying-books. papers, and press-copies of letters, which were the private property of complainant. The latter snatched some letters from the hands of the accused after he asked him to give them up, when he was assaulted and kicked out of the office. On the road accused continued kicking and ill-treating him and attracted a crowd. Accused then drove away in his carriage. Mr. Burder, in opening his case, remarked that the accused had been sent out by Burger and Sons, whom he represented, for the purpose of pushing on their business. But they found he did not attend to his work, and as far as could be made out appointed some one else. In February last, Mr. Norwood came out from England and put an end to the accused's appointment. Mr. Fisher was in Kurrachee, and during his absence Cursetjee was appointed in his place. Mr. Fisher then returned to Bombay, and without any provocation severely assaulted the complainant in his office.

In answer to the charge, the accused admitted the assault and pleaded provocation. The complainant, he said, had first assaulted him, and shied a soda-water bottle in his face, nearly cutting his hand to pieces.

The complainant then swore to the facts already given in his information. In cross-examination by Mr. Hoar, he said he had not received any payment, neither had the establishment, or the rent for the office been paid. He was the accused's confidential clerk, but no confidence had been reposed in him. Mr. Norwood was formerly his master and became his friend when he ceased to be the former.

Mr. Hoar: He is a great friend of yours, isn't he? You have a photograph of him, and look at it affectionately every day. (Laughter,)

Witness: I have; I do so. I look at the photographs of all friends. Witness continued: He knew Mr. Norwood had been the representative of Messrs. Louis Berger and Sons. The accused had rented the office and furnished it, and when he left Bombay; told witness to look after it. He did not know by Mr. Norwood took away accused's books. He came out here and served a notice on the accused determining his agency with the firm of Berger and Sons. The accused had left instructions with witness to have no communication with his principals in England and Mr. Norwood. Being shown a letter, witness admited he had written it.

Mr. Hoar: Now you see, Sir, what an utter scoundrel this man has been. He wrote the following letter while he was the confidential clerk of accused and in his pay.

Mr. Hoar then proceeded to read a letter addressed to Mr. Norwood, dated 11th December 1885. In it the complainant said he had often wished to write, but somehow or other his wish had to be postponed *sine die*, and thus realized the proverb "Procrastination was the thief of time." More than a year rolled on and he had not written; however, he daily put his (Mrs Norwood's) pleasant features in the group in the photograph taken by Taurines, and the photo. was an object of his daily meeting him. (Laughter.) Wishing Mr. Norwood a happy new year, he expressed the longing he had to see and shake hands with him. He did not know how the business would end with Fisher. There appeared no chance of Bergers making large profits or benefiting by him, and he hoped some one would take the trouble and show the firm how things were going on, as at present they would lose very much. He wrote this in confidence as an old servant, and he felt for them (the firm). There was no doubt that Fisher was a man of business, but the poor man was given very much to drink. There was no hope of his ever giving it up. (Laughter.) Just fancy how could he succeed in life when his daily pegging account ran up from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30. This was a fact. During the time he was in Bombay he attended office no more than 50 days, and he arrived here in June 1884. The letter then went on to give certain instances of Mr. Fisher's so called neglect, and stated what he wanted was but money or credit at home. How terribly shocked the writer was the first time he saw him (his master) half-seas over, how bad he behaved in office, cursing everybody. Narrating how accused's wife was a model of patience, and the way in which he did his work, and complaining of being nobody higher than a head person in the office. The writer also mentioned several instances of the way in which several transactions were conducted, and of the share he had of accused's Billingsgate language. He wound up with a promise to write again and give further particulars.

Witness continued he was in the employ of the accused when he wrote the letter, and considered himself so up to the 31st March.

Mr. Norwood was a clerk to Messrs. Berger and Sons. He is a travelling agent of the company and not an office clerk. Witness could not venture to write and say that accused was ruining the business here, and what was wanted was a man of experience like himself (witness). The property in the office when accused came back from Kurrachee belonged to Messrs. Louis Berger and Sons. It was agreed that the property should be taken over by Berger and Sons,

To Mr. Burder: He had four letters taken out of the book. It was his private copy-book, as he had paid for it. Mr. Norwood acted as agent in the Berger business, and witness acted as his clerk. He told witness he had come out to Bombay to determine the business with accused. Mr. Norwood conducted the business of Berger and Sons up to the 19th March, the day he sailed, and witness conducted the business after that. On the receipt of the letter of the 6th March and a subsequent letter he had accused's things packed and forwarded to Messrs. Berger Agency to await orders. He purchased books, presses, stationery, &c., on account of Berger and Sons. There were no books belonging to the accused on the 31st March.

Several witnesses were then called for the prosecution, Mr. Hoar declining to cross-examine them.

Mr. Hoar then addressed the Court, and pointed out that the letter to Mr. Norwood was the whole cause of the dispute. Mr. Fisher had naturally been very much irritated at the language of his clerk and his behaviour. He then gave the facts of his case as appear in the evidence of Mr. Fisher. The cross-charge was then gone into.

Hugh Dugan Fisher said he knew Cursetjee; he had been his clerk up to the 31st March. He had paid him up in full and several hundreds over. The tenancy of his office ceased on the 31st ult. There had been an arrangement proposed about making over the furniture and stock-in-trade to Messrs. L. Berger and Son, but as they would not buy them it fell through. When he left for Kurrachee in July last he instructed Cursetjee to collect certain indents and forward them, and make such payments as were due from the office, to hold no communication with any of the principals and witness in England. Accused failed to comply with these instructions. He entered into correspondence with witness's principals and caused confusion and loss to them and him. The letter (already referred to) was a tissue of falsehoods, and not one word of truth was in it. Witness did no business for two months owing to his wife's illness. Witness was never in liquor in his life, and he never boozed. He had done more business for Berger and Sons than they ever had done for them by any one. In consequence of what he had heard, getting no accounts or any settlements from accused, he came to Bombay. He landed at two and was at the office at three o'clock. He found a young Parsee writing at a table, and bales of goods being brought in; they were not consigned to him. He asked for Cursetjee and learnt he was out. The Parsee youth went out and brought him. He came in and seemed surprised to see witness. The latter then asked for his papers, vouchers for payments made, copies of letters which had passed between them, so that they could see how they stood. Cursetjee replied he had given them to Mr. Norwood. Witness asked why he had done so when they had been left in his charge, and also if he had carried out the instructions with regard to certain goods. Cursetjee said he had. Witness then said, "Cursetjee, you are such a consummate liar, I don't believe you." Accused then ordered a peon to open a cupboard and give him a letter book. He took it and tore off a press copy of a letter addressed to witness, when at Kurrachee. Witness asked for the letter book, and Cursetjee refused to give it up, saying it was his. Witness then took the book without force, and proceeded to examine the cupboards and drawers to see what other papers there were. The accused tried to get hold of the book, and witness warned him not to do so, to leave the office, or he would certainly strike him. He opened the drawer and found loose letters and copies of others. The accused attempted to seize the copies but could not get them. He then caught hold of them and struggled for them. One letter he got hold of, and notwithstanding witness had hold of him he rolled it up and swallowed it. He then threw himself over witness and bit him in the hand, and struggled violently for the papers. Witness thought that there was something important in them, as accused struggled so hard for them, and determined to keep them at all hazards. He then struck accused two or three sharp blows on the back of the head, and ordered him to leave the office at once, as nothing he could do would put him in possession of the books. Witness was sitting at a table when the accused seized a sodawater bottle and threw it with the utmost force at his face. The bottle hit the ring finger of the left hand he put up to ward it off and the bottle smashed. Witness then kicked Cursetjee out of the room. Taking possession of the books and papers he got into his carriage and found a large crowd about him. Accused stopped the horse and prevented witness's progress. He then got out and slapped and kicked him.

The case was adjourned, but before the Court rose, Mr. George Read was examined, who stated he had known Mr. Fisher for many years. He had spent many evenings with him and knew him well. He had never seen him in liquor. Complainant would never strike any one without provocation, and he was a noble-hearted man.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 15.

(Before Mr. Justice WEST and Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS.)

A MAMLATDAR'S DIGNITY OUTRAGED.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* BAPU GOVINDA NEMADA.—In this case Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, District Magistrate, Khandeish, submitted the papers and proceedings for the orders of the High Court. The accused was tried by Mr. H. Framjee, third-class magistrate at Sawda, on a charge of causing obstruction under section 48 of the District Municipal Act VI. of 1873. The accused was convicted and fined eight annas, or in default, to suffer simple imprisonment for one day. The facts of the case, Mr. Mackenzie said, were these. The accused stopped his cart in the street, and leaving it in charge of his son, a lad, went into a shop for some business. Meanwhile, the mamlatdar's cart came by, and could not pass until the accused's cart was moved on one side. The mamlatdar, being vice-president of the municipality at Sawda, sanctioned the prosecution of the accused and caused a municipal servant to lay a complaint before the magistrate, who convicted and sentenced the accused. The fine had been paid. Mr. Mackenzie was of opinion that the conviction was illegal and should be quashed; for the obstruction meant by the Act was a quasi-permanent one, such as a wall, a heap of building materials, railings or such like. To call a cart in charge of a driver, even though the driver is a boy, an "obstruction," because it stops for a few minutes in a narrow street, while the owner enters a shop, is to strain the Act beyond endurance. The case was evidently one in which the local mamlatdar thought his dignity outraged, because his cart came by and had to stop while the obstructing cart was moved on one side; and he, therefore, prosecuted the offender before his own subordinate. The third-class magistrate, Mr. Mackenzie remarked, deserved censure for his failure to appreciate the evidence and for his want of moral courage.

Their Lordships reversed the conviction and sentence for the reasons stated by the District Magistrate.

AN OFFENCE UNDER THE BOMBAY IRRIGATION ACT.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* SUPDU NANDA KOLI.—This was another reference for the orders of the High Court, by Mr. Mackenzie, District Magistrate of Khandeish. The accused was tried by Mr. Venayek Balvant, second-class magistrate of Peta Bhadgaon, and was convicted of cutting *bore* trees which were growing on the embankment of that canal, the waters of which he was employed to distribute to the ryots of Gudla. He was sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees under section 61, clause 10, of Act VII. of 1879. The fine had been paid. The accused was employed in the Irrigation Department for distributing canal water, and cut four *bore* trees, valued at twelve annas, which were growing on the embankment of the canal and intended for its protection. Mr. Mackenzie was of opinion that the second-class magistrate had no jurisdiction to try offences under the Irrigation Act. The term "magistrate," as used in the penal section of the Act, was not specially defined in the Act itself, and would therefore mean "a magistrate exercising the full powers of a magistrate," *i.e.* a first-class magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code (*vide* general clauses Act X. of 1866 of the Bombay Council). Mr. Mackenzie recommended that the conviction be quashed, and the fine ordered to be refunded.

Their Lordships annulled the conviction and sentence for the reasons stated by the District Magistrate, without prejudice to any legal proceedings which may be taken against the accused.

ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* RAHI KHANDU MALI.—Mr. W. A. East, District Magistrate of Poona, sent up this case for the orders of the High Court. The accused was tried before Mr. Annajee Govind, second-class magistrate of Indapur, for causing mischief by killing a bullock by administering arsenic in green grass, and was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused had paid the fine. Having regard to the nature of the offence, the punishment awarded was, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, inadequate; and he thought that a sentence of imprisonment should have been passed.

Their Lordships enhanced the sentence by adding three months' rigorous imprisonment thereto.

A MOTHER PROSECUTED BY HER SON FOR THEFT.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* SALU DADA AND ANOTHER.—This was a reference made by Mr. Alfred Keyser, District Magistrate of Kolaba, for the orders of the High Court. The first prisoner was charged with theft, and the second with mischief, before Mr. Sittaram Gopal, second-class magistrate; and while the first was, on conviction, sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment in addition to a fine of Rs. 20, the second prisoner was fined only eight annas, which he had paid. The facts of the case appear to be these. The first prisoner made off with a box of ornaments and cash from her son's house in company with her servant. She concealed the contents of the box in a field belonging to her husband; and the servant burnt the box. The complainant in the case was the first prisoner's son. The first prisoner had not appealed, and from her own confession there was no doubt as to the facts. She claimed the property as hers; but supposing this to be partly true as regarded the ornaments, it would not be so as regarded the cash. Whatever might be thought of a son who charged his own mother with theft, the conviction, in Mr. Keyser's opinion, appeared to be technically correct. He thought, however, that a nominal punishment would have better met the merits of the case, considering the sex of the accused and her relationship to the complainant. But as regarded the second accused, who admitted the facts except any guilty intention or knowledge, Mr. Keyser thought this accused was guilty of theft equally with the woman; and if he committed any offence with regard to the box, it was that of causing evidence of an offence to disappear. In any case, his punishment appeared to err on the side of leniency as much as that awarded to the woman did the other way.

Their Lordships were of opinion that the second-class magistrate would have done well to have punished the second accused more in proportion to the punishment inflicted on the first accused.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

WE have been requested by the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce to publish the following circular :—

The Council of the London Chamber of Commerce desiring to ascertain what measures can be recommended whereby Imperial Federation can be *practically carried into effect*, offer a prize of £50 for the best Essay on the subject. The object of the Chamber in offering a prize is to obtain the best Essay formulating a practical working plan for the Federation of the Colonies and the Mother Country. Any Essay should, therefore, only treat with practical suggestions, including such alterations of the Constitution and other parts of the Government of the Empire and its constituent portions, adaptable to Parliamentary and Representative Institutions.

The following are the conditions to which all competitors will have to conform :—The competition shall be open to *any subject of Her Majesty* residing in Great Britain and Ireland, British Colonies or Dependencies, or any foreign country, without restriction. The essays should not exceed in length 75 pages of foolscap, having a clear margin of two inches to the left of the paper. Writing should be on one side of the paper only, and of a legible character. Illegible or partially illegible manuscript will be rejected. The English language only should be used. All Essays must be in the hands of the Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, at 84—85, King William Street, London, E. C., whether from the United Kingdom or the Colonies by August the 31st, 1886. The writer's name must not appear on any part of the Essay manuscript. Each Essay should have a motto of a distinctive character attached, or a number of not less than five figures. An envelope must then be sent having a similar motto or number on the exterior, and enclosing, under seal, the writer's real name and address. Each envelope sent should be marked in the left hand corner "Imperial Federation Essay." Sir Alexander Galt, G.C.M.C.; Professor J. R Seeley, M. A.; and Mr. J. A. Froude will be the three judges to whom Essays will be submitted. It will, however, be within their power, and without prejudice to their decision, to appoint a Committee of Selection, in order to facilitate the judging. The selection of the judges shall be final, and the writer whose Essay is chosen by them as the best will be entitled to receive the prize of £50. All essays sent in to compete for the prize will become the absolute property of the London Chamber of Commerce, which body reserves to itself the right of publishing the successful, or any, or all of the essays. Manuscripts will, therefore, be returned only at the discretion of the Council. The Council do not bind themselves to award the prize in the event of the judges expressing an opinion that it would be unadvisable to do so.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

THE Joint Trustees have received the following further subscriptions in aid of the above Institution :—

	Rs.
Already acknowledged	3,626
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RUNNING *AMOK* AT NASIRABAD.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to an up-country paper, gives additional particulars of the recent case of running *amok* at Nasirabad :—

It appears that an Ajmere police constable, Khuda Bux, had been intimate with a widow, Mussummat Grani. The pair quarrelled, and the woman went away to her people at Nasirabad. Khuda Bux then formed the intention of carrying her off and summoning his cousin Bajja and two men of his village they proceeded without leave on two camels to Nasirabad. He and his cousin were armed with swords and knives (arms not being prohibited in Ajmere). They went to the woman's house, but having failed to obtain admission, attempted to force an entry. Information being sent to the police, they came to the spot, but found that Khuda Bux had made off. Bajja was taken to the station, which is in the middle of the bazaar, for enquiry, and there disarmed. Khuda Bux was not found till 6 P. M., when head constable Nasrang was sent to arrest him. On his attempting to do so, Khuda Bux, mad with rage and fear of the consequences of his going to Nasirabad without leave, &c., drew his tulwar and cut the head constable down, killing him on the spot. He then made for the main bazaar and cut down a Native Christian whom he met on his way, killing him also. The Sub-Inspector of Police, hearing cries, ran out from the Thana, but was unarmed and was immediately cut over, but not severely wounded. A constable then ran out from the station, and gallantly closed with Khuda Bux, pinioning his arms, on seeing which, Bajja, who was at the police station, jumped up, and seizing a sword out of Khuda Bux's hand (he had *two*, one being his own and one a Government one) cut down the constable and killed him on the spot. The pair then ran *amok*, hacking all they came across. A police constable engaged Khuda Bux handed, but got wounded; a police sowar then made for them and knocked the sword out of Khuda Bux's hand, but got his bridle arm cut through by Bajja and also got a wound in the face. Next they encountered 3 artillery men, one of whom was badly wounded, and then they made for the cavalry lines where information had been sent. Here three sowars ran out unarmed, but were all cut down and wounded. The Rissaldar then came out with a file of men and shot down Khuda Bux and Bajja, killing the former. The latter is alive. In all three people have been killed besides Khuda Bux, and 15 wounded besides Bajja, some severely. The whole thing occurred in about 20 minutes, and Captain Muir, the Cantonment Magistrate, the Brigade Major, &c., turned out, but all was over before they arrived. The constable Khuda Bux was a married man, and is said to have done good work in the police.

UNPLEASANT DEALINGS WITH A MARWARREE.

MR. PLUNKETT, the City Magistrate, Poona, gave his decision in the case in which Mr. D. R. Avers char

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 16.

ALTHOUGH the Bank of England return is favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 41 to 42 per cent., money seems to be rather dearer in the open market in London, the rate of discount on 3 months' bills being quoted ⅛ higher at 1⅛, and on 6 months' ¼ higher at 2 per cent. Consols remain unchanged at 100½, but with a further decline of ⅛d. per oz. in Bar Silver. Rupee Paper has given way ⅜, the quotations being 72¼ for Fours and 74¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

Respecting the General Produce markets Reuter reports nothing fresh. Wheat comes dull with a decline of 3d. per quarter in No. 2 Club via Canal.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet for Americans, steady for Surats, the day's business being estimated at 10,000 bales. In Spot prices an advance of 1-16d. is quoted in Fine Oomra and Good and Fine Broach, but arrivals show a decline of 1-32d. to 3-64d. in Americans and 1-32d. in M. G. Broach. From New York quotations come without movement, but the receipts at the ports continue exceptionally free, the comparison with the three previous seasons being as follows :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Thursday's Receipts ..	9,000	3,000	2,000	10,000
Six days' do.	49,000	19,000	22,000	53,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	4,886,000	4,606,000	4,663,000	5,521,000

The market here to-day has been decidedly easier in tone, and some of the more speculative of the dealers have been sellers at a concession of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. In the main, however, previous prices have been supported, and European sellers, especially of Broach and Bhownuggars, are very cautious about doing business.

WHEAT and SEEDS are practically without change.

FREIGHTS are extremely quiet, and we hear of rates having been done for Antwerp to-day at 18s. 9d. per ton. The current market quotations are :—

		Cotton	Wheat
Liverpool	Ready	21s. 3d.	16s. 3d.
London	,,	20s.	16s. 3d.
Open Charter	,,	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.	
Madrid	,,	21s. 3d.	
Dunkirk	,,	21s. 3d.	
Antwerp	,,	18s. 9d. to 20s.	
Marseilles.	,,	20s.	
Trieste-Venice ...	,,	27s. 6d. to 28s.	9d. to 2s.

EXCHANGE.—The decline of ⅛d. per oz. in Bar Silver advised from London induced a reduction of 1-32d. when rates opened this morning, from which no change has taken place during the day, unless for some small sales of Bank telegraphic which were reported in the forenoon at 1s. 5 23-32d. At the decline there has been a moderate amount of private paper offering, and for the time being the tone of the market is steady again. How long it remain so, however, it is impossible to say, as except the mere fact that we are at a lower level, there is nothing new on which to base hopes of a recovery. Closing rates for ready bills are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 23-32d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 11-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 23-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ...	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
France ,, ,, ...	1·88½.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at Rs. 97 13-16 for Fours. For Fours-and-a-half the quotation is advanced to Rs. 101½, but it is more or less nominal.

SHARES are quiet, with almost no change in prices. Bank of Bombays are a shade firmer at Rs. 718½. Colaba Press shares are easier at Rs. 190. In Spinning Mills, City and Framjee Petit are Rs. 5 lower. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold mines are quoted at Rs. 12½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	718½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	136
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	406
National Bank of India	37,328	250		5 pct.	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock ...	..	£100	..	..	£144
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

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BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FIDO—April 16, at Mazagon, John Fido (Senior), late of the Bombay Mint, aged 68 years.—R. I. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUBUISSON—April 1, at Roorkee, the wife of Henry DuBuisson, Lieutenant, Lincolnshire Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

DAY—April 11, at Mozufferpore, John George (Jackie), beloved child of Charles and Alice Day, aged 13 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1886.

OCCASIONAL reports of the doings of dacoits in Upper Burma remind us that the new administration has not yet evolved order out of the chaos into which King Theebaw brought the country, or at all events left it. The British authorities meanwhile are busily engaged in the work of constructing a civil administration, and the dacoits will not much longer be able to interrupt the work. But their proceedings, though legalized by the order in Council of the 1st of March, are scarcely as yet regularized. That further and final process remains to be effected by the issue of a Regulation under the Statute 33 Victoria, which will give a legal basis to the arrangements that are made under it for administering the country, maintaining order, and dispensing justice. But a regulation cannot issue in a day ; and meanwhile the civil administration in Upper Burma is to be guided by a set of instructions issued by the Chief Commissioner. The temporary nature of the present regime is strongly impressed upon them. They deal with conditions which will in great part disappear before long. The presence of seventeen thousand troops in the two provinces is confessedly an abnormal incident, yet around this fact many of the arrangements proposed by Mr. Bernard for the government of the country seem to cluster. The Civil Government, hopeful though it is that it may ere long be possible to reduce the garrison of Upper Burma, acknowledges its dependence upon the co-operation of the troops, urges its officers to aid in their operations, and to promote their health and comfort by every means in their power. For some time to come the military will be expected to take upon themselves much of the work which hereafter will fall to the police. This at least we take to be the necessary result of the intention of the Government, for reasons of economy, to curtail the dimensions of the police force until the military garrison is reduced and the financial resources at its disposal are increased. The time, perhaps, has not yet come for depending upon Burmese agency for the more serious services of the police. Strange and sad stories are told of easily persuaded children of the soil who, having taken the Queen's Sniders into their hands, forget that the business of a police corps is to put down dacoits if possible, and in no circumstances to join hands with them. There is quite enough truth is these stories to enable us to approve of the resolution of the local authorities not to trust to indigenous police for the suppression of dacoity, the guarding of treasure, and the escort of prisoners. The semi-military police force which is to be raised in Northern India will constitute a more reliable agency. They will be armed with Sniders, and dressed after the fashion of Bengal sepoys. They will be distributed at district head-quarters, in defensible posts which can safely be held by a third of the full garrison while the remainder are on duty in the districts. A force with a less markedly military character than this would in the present circumstances of the country be a doubtful aid.

The division of the country for administrative purposes has at present an incompleteness that might be expected in a country not yet properly mapped out. But there are fourteen districts, even though no one is yet able to mark them out quite correctly upon the map, and whenever the question arises whether a place is in the jurisdiction of one Deputy Commissioner or another friendly consultation will make up for the faults of the map-maker. The annexation of Upper Burma, despite all its risks, will be a profitable enterprise if it only make plain the astounding discovery that nations and territories are not to be saved by the writing of reports. We have been told—though we scarcely dare ask the public to believe it—that the Chief Commissioner wishes it to be understood that he desires as little writing as possible to be done in the district establishments. District officers, indeed, are told that they need hardly ever write official letters to each other. Agents of older administrations will be either alarmed or grateful for Mr. Bernard's discovery that the agents of an administration can be better occupied than in the process which Mr. Carlyle described as that of "having the honour to be." Mr. Bernard apparently bases his expectations upon an administration whose members will devote their time rather to having the honour to do. It is an essential part of the policy of the Government of Indian in Burma to rely as largely as possible upon local administrative agencies. The indigenous local officials—the myothugwis and thugwis—will be the most important agencies for maintaining order, pacifying the country, and collecting the revenue. But their services will be discriminatingly made use of. There are myothugwis and myothugwis—thugwis and thugwis—some of them eminently respectable officials who have already given us their services ; others are too conservative to adapt themselves to the new order of things, and they still cling to dacoity as to a venerable national institution. Still Mr. Bernard is confident that in this class he will be able to find useful administrative units. In the grade above them children of the soil will be as largely employed as possible. Loyal natives who have influence in their respective localities will be preferred before clever men from Lower Burma. We may not by this means always get as good administrators, but we shall avoid what is a greater evil than a defective administration—local discontent and distrust. The indigenous methods of collecting revenue will not be greatly disturbed. The capitation tax—the sheet-anchor of Burmese finance—will be collected in the old way, and we shall doubtless soon discover why under Theebaw it was allowed to dwindle from forty lakhs to little more than thirty. The Burmese village elder will in this business be the convenient equivalent of the Indian patel. He may not be an ideal collector of revenue, and there are allegations that he shows favour to his richer fellow villagers. But we cannot in a hurry replace the indigenous [village system, and the civil authorities at Mandalay are wise in deciding to make the most of it. They are wise, too, in deciding against a stringent collection of revenue, Districts in which the dacoits have been too busy are to be treated indulgently ; the only qualification to this gentle rule will be in the notification to the thugwis and township officers that the retention of their posts will depend upon their punctual and full collection of the coming years' revenue. We are quite sure how the two directions will be brought into harmony.

We shall in due course give the Burmese so many of the blessings of our higher civilization as an elaborate and not too cheap judicial system can supply. But just as an eminent theologian invented "the principle of reserve in the communication of religions truth," so have we invented the principle of reserve in the communication of the appliances of civilization to annexed population. In due time we shall let the Burmese see how much they can get for their money in a High Court. But for the present we shall allow them to be happy with as little law as they want, though it may be much less than is good for them. They are not a litigious race—how with the passive philosophy of the Lord Buddha to guide them could they be ?—but it is hoped that they will learn better things, and that some day they will have the goodness to find a living for the lawyers. Meantime the elegant simplicity of an autochthonous jurisprudence and procedure will have to suffice for them. It is perhaps a prejudice which leads us to say so ; but it is not quite kind to the lawyers or their clients that until rules are passed under the forthcoming Regulation, no advocate is to be allowed to be heard as of right in the civil or criminal courts of Upper Burma. The *interregnum*, however, is a time fruitful in affirmations of magnificent principles. The Permissive Bill people are to have it all their own way, just as Sir Wilfrid Lawson wishes them to have it at home. No intoxicating drink is to be sold anywhere, except where there is a demand for it on account of Europeans, Chinese, or Indians. No one is to be allowed to sell it to a Burmese, because the priests do not think it is good for their flocks. With Chinese immigrants into Burma however it will be different. These are to drink what they like, and in some respects almost to do what they like. They are looked upon by the authorities—as they surely are—as a law-abiding section of the population, who deserve full liberty not only to get drunk, but to carry arms forbidden to other non-Europeans. There is a little policy in this. Our administration seems intended to make things comfortable to the Chinese, who may be on the hither side of the frontier, and to whom many privileges, not excluding the right buy as good opium as they may get at home will be conceded. There is this and much else in the system of Government by which the Burmese are to be ruled. It is a good beginning, at all events, and we shall watch its working, or so much of it as is visible at this distance, with anxious interest.

THE meeting of the Senate last night finally decided in favour of the addition of French to the list of second languages in our higher examinations, and wisely rejected Mr. West's amendment. Mr. Telang, Professor Macmillan, Professor Forrest, Signor Fedrazza, and Mr. Pherozesha Mehta, spoke in favour of the motion, and Mr. Modak supported the amendment, which was rejected by a small majority. We are glad that the University has taken this important step in the direction of opening up to such students of India as may feel inclined to study them, the modern literatures of Europe. As Mr. Pherozesha Mehta remarked last night, the excellence of English literature is no reason why other modern languages should not be admitted into the higher stages of our curriculum. A knowledge of French and German may introduce the Indian student to many ideas that are not expressed, or not so fully expressed, in English books. Just as European civilisation would have suffered if it had rested entirely on Roman foundation, and the capture of Constantinople had never spread a knowledge of Greek literature and philosophy to Western Europe, so the progress of India will rest on a broader basis if it is founded on the study of the great writers who have flourished on the Continent, and is not too exclusively determined by English models. The next motion brought before the meeting was Dr. Henry Cook's proposal that the standard of admission to the medical examination should be raised from the Matriculation to the Previous Examination. Mr. Pherozesha Mehta's amendment, that the standard should only be so raised in the case of male students, was too obviously partial to the fair sex to commend itself to the meeting, and was accordingly rejected. The cause of female education in India deserves to be encouraged by every means compatible with justice. But it is not just to allow female students to get their degrees under easier rules than those applied to male rivals. Nor is it really complimentary to women to suppose that they require an easier avenue to medical or other degrees. Also, as Mr. Jardine showed, the value of a female medical degree would be impaired, if it were not got under the same regulations as were applied to other competitors. The debate on the original motion, after being kept up till a very late hour, had eventually to be adjourned. The Senate will meet again to-day at a quarter-past five, and it is to be hoped will manage to settle the medical question without the necessity of further adjournment.

DR. TEMULJEE BHICAJEE NARIMAN has discoursed before the Grant College Medical Society this week upon a subject regarding which a good deal of interest was awakened when he introduced it to the Society in August 1884. His second paper on the prevalence of puerperal fever in Bombay has the merit of having been written at leisure and in the full light of the tolerably free criticism that was turned upon its predecessor. His critics had said their worst against his theories, and he had chosen his own time and his own way of supplying them with a rejoinder. From the nature of the controversy it was almost impossible for him to give statistical proof of his original proposition that the malady was peculiarly rife in the Parsee community. Hence the statistical confutation which his paper provoked two years ago. But he has given evidence that the malady appears in the community with unnecessary frequency, and that with ordinary sanitary precautions, to which only the customs of a rigid and unscientific orthodoxy are opposed, it might be made to disappear almost entirely. It would not be appropriate for us to enter upon the scientific aspects of the question with which Dr. Temuljee dealt. But it is a matter of some public interest to know that the rebuke which he gave to the followers of archaic and insanitary customs on a former occasion has had good result. The old custom of locating sick women at the most critical period in their lives on the ground floor, in dark, damp, and ill-ventilated apartments, has since been abandoned in many Parsee families. But the habits of a whole community, sanctioned by long prescription and by the injunctions of its law-giver and prophet, cannot in a day be brought into conformity with the science and the common sense of our own days, and Dr. Temuljee confesses that in spite of the tendency to more wholesome habits there is still large scope for improvement. It is an interesting and a by no means unimportant contribution which Dr. Temuljee has made to the cause of sanitary reform in Bombay, and good work might be done if practitioners of other communities would signalize as he has done the special shortcomings of the classes amongst whom they practice.

WE hear that the Chief Commissioner of Burma has issued an order that for the future no villages are under any circumstances to be burnt as a punishment. Cases have occurred in which the villages where dacoits have been harboured or have taken refuge have been burnt. Such severities cannot be resorted to without in any case inflicting punishment upon innocent victims. They are sometimes—though not always—necessary and justifiable incidents of a state of war ;—but it is impossible to conceive an adequate warrant for them in a country which the sovereign Power is endeavouring to pacify, and in which there is no organized enemy in the field. Besides, the presence of dacoits in a village must, in some instances at all events, be a fact for which the villagers are not responsible. Dacoits are not desirable guests anywhere, and they do not, even amongst the polite Burmese, wait for an invitation before taking up their residence in a village. The Buddhist Archbishop has represented to the authorities the injustice of this method of making "order reign in Warsaw," and it is easy to strengthen his protest by pointing out the impolicy of thus earning the animosity of a population whom we wish to bring over to our side. It is satisfactory to know that the orders of the Government on the subject are imperative. We understand that the instructions of the Chief Commissioner are that punitive burnings of villages must absolutely cease. Such a prohibition as this is not likely to be disregarded.

OUR Simla correspondent to-day furnishes us with a fuller and more precise account than has yet been given of the new leave rules. The rule of cardinal importance is, as we have already announced, that all leave in and out of India will count as service towards pension. With this boon granted, all the accompanying limitations are of small account. The rules will, as a whole, be welcomed, and the consciousness that they represent the maximum of concession that is likely to be obtained will doubtless secure them against all but purely academic criticism.

WE are glad to be able to announce that Government have finally, decided to hand over the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital to the Municipality, and that necessary instructions have been issued to that effect. The transfer is made on the distinct understanding that the Municipality pay all the expenses of its maintenance.

THE Temple statue has found a habitation at last, Government have decided that it should be placed at the north corner of Rotten Row, opposite the P. W. D. offices, at the junction of the Church Gate Station and the Mayo Roads.

STORIES OF THE CAMP AND MESS-ROOM.

OF all the dull dogs who ever joined the medical service, Assistant-Surgeon Eugene Higgins, though hailing from the Emerald Isle, was probably the dullest, yet he caused many a laugh in the mess of the 150th at Dawanabad. One day he left his field-glasses on the ante-room table ; an inquisitive subaltern, taking the case up, enquired laconically, "Binoculars, eh, Higgins ?" To which the worthy Medico replied indignantly, "By Noculars, indeed ; no faith, they're by Dollond." On another occasion, when studying an English paper, he remarked innocently, "It's a mighty quare thing all these Frenchmen have the same initial, here's M. Thiers, M. Gambetta, M. Favre, and I don't know how many more," and his astonishment at the roar of laughter evoked by this speech was as genuine as it was ludicrous.

IT has been the lot of the writer to have had servants from most races in India—Mahomedans, Hindoos, Portuguese and native Christians. One of the latter, Manuel by name, having been detected in some petty act of pilfering was told he would be fined four annas, to which he promptly replied, "No, Sar ! Master must not fine 'me, Sar ! I done tell the priest already, and he fined me two candles !"

THE following fragment was overheard the other day at a railway station during the halt of a train full of soldiers. Thirsty soldier to comrade with his head out of the window :—"Bill, why don't you call the bheesti, you're always bragging about talking the *bat*." Bill (indignantly) :—"I am talking the *bat* as hard as I can—' Hi, you bheesti, jaldi with that ere pawni.' "

THE custom in vogue in up-country churches in India of sending round pencils and paper with the offertory bag, may have the desirable effect of increasing the amount collected, but the system has its drawbacks when British soldiers form part of the congregation, as will be seen from the following story :—At one of the numerous convalescent depôts the chaplain had just finished an earnest appeal for some doubtless admirable object, when he turned to the soldiers, and addressed them thus—"My men, if you like to give anything I shall be very glad to receive it, but do not go on dropping folded pieces of paper into the bag with 'How are you padre, old cock ?' scribbled on them."

THE old parish clerk is now a thing of the past, and very few would wish him restored to his former position. The writer was acquainted many years ago with one who had held office for upwards of a quarter of a century in a country parish church, and looked upon himself in consequence as next in importance in the parish to the vicar. One Sunday evening, after a young curate had just preached his first sermon, old Brown accosted him in the vestry thus—"You'll do, young un, only spit it out a little more, and don't be so precious long-winded next time." Admirable advice to which the attention of all young clergymen might with advantage be directed. One afternoon the vicar passing the churchyard heard the old man arguing at the top of his voice with a woman whom he recognized as one of his parishioners who had just lost her only son. He entered the churchyard with a view to settling the dispute. When the old man saw him, he burst out, "This, Sir, is the most unreasonable woman in the world. I say her son is to be buried here where he'll lie between two of the most respectable women in the parish—but she won't have it at all, and wants him put away by hisself under that tree in the corner yonder."

A GROUP of young officers were discussing examinations for promotion, when one of them, turning to a colonel who was present, said : "What a comfort it must be, Sir, to have done with all examinations, like you." The colonel replied, "Ah, but I have still one examination to pass, and I don't at all know how I shall get through that." "What examination is that ?" enquired the astonished subaltern. "The Post Mortem," gravely replied the colonel.

Apropos of examinations, an officer in a distinguished regiment, who had risen from the ranks, is reported to have uttered the following remarkable speech :—"I flatter myself I know my drill as well as any man, but, hang me, if I understand this ere 'contouring' a regiment."

A YANKEE and a Frenchman after a hot argument as to whether the French or the Americans were the better écarté players, resolved to test the matter practically, and a match was accordingly arranged between them. After they had been playing for some time, the Frenchman exclaimed excitedly, "Mon Dieu, vere are de kings ? I do not mark him, you do not mark him, and we do not turn him up ?" The Yankee replied with a grim chuckle, "Wa'al, stranger, I reckon three are in my boot, and the other's up your sleeve."

AN OUTSIDER'S VIEW OF EXCHANGE.

IT is a sign of the times and of the growing vital importance of the subject of exchange that one so frequently hears military men, and more particularly others in receipt of fixed salaries, asking "Is there anything in the papers to-day on that vexed question of exchange ?" And, as it is a matter of such general interest, an apology is scarcely needed for an endeavour to suggest inquiries which may result in some definite information.

I am an outsider altogether compared with some who apparently "speak with authority and not as the scribes," but at the same time, when I have read the articles and letters which appear in the papers I feel that some I understand and some I don't. And generally it appears to me that those who write most didactically are more or less vaporous, and that, as a general rule, each is the exponent of his own theory, or hypochondricism. I would, however, rather have a man who soared, or dived, even if he never obtained, than a man who merely contented himself with the fourth letter of the alphabet. Hence I am going to make a few statements from my own point of view, and to finish with inquiries.

I used to think that the key to the situation lay in the old proverb that "it took gold to produce silver;" but, when we are told that the relative production or out-put of silver has of late years not been greatly in excess of that of gold, the ratio value of the two should apparently, from that point of view, be maintained. That it is not maintained would imply that other causes are at work.

We scarcely need to be told that money is only a medium of commerce. So are cowrie shells to a certain extent in localities. So boots might be, or hats. But if the Asiatic does not want boots, or the European does not want a hat, there can be no commerce between them on that basis. Is it not, therefore, a fact that only so far as countries with a gold standard want silver to pay to countries with a silver currency, and countries with a silver currency want gold to pay to countries with a gold standard, will these hats and boots, in the shape of gold and silver, have any value in each other's eyes, except for ornaments or tokens ? I will, for convenience, use the word Europe for countries with a gold standard, and Asia for those with a silver currency. To put this more in detail : if Europe does not want silver, except so far as to pay the difference between her withdrawals from, and supplies to, countries where silver is the currency, and for her own silver tokens or plate, Europe would appear not to need to attach any greater value to silver than is necessary as the measure of such requirements. Of course, this includes military and other expenditure for dependencies, interest on gold loans, &c., &c.

I cannot, therefore, see why Europe should give an ounce of gold for even a hundred rupees if she did not want the silver for tokens, plate, or to pay this balance. It would, therefore, seem to be merely a question of demand. Leaving for the minute other considerations :—If the exports of Asia were balanced by the imports, Europe and Asia would be on terms of barter, and either country being buyer and seller to equal amounts, each would in the end have its own silver and gold back again, and exchange would be where it was at first. But as imports cannot be refunded by sending produce to the actual suppliers, and as the balance of exports and imports is not equal, a rate of exchange between silver and gold is necessary. But I presume, if exchange went too low, there would be next to no imports here; and if exchange got too high, there would be next to no exports from here, because probably other countries (with a gold currency) would be able to produce cheaper. If there were no imports or other reason for silver or its equivalent going out of the country (as a representative for gold at a received rate of exchange), Europe would begin to want silver to pay for produce, &c., and then the adjustment of exchange would begin. The converse would happen if exports were stopped. The effect is thus to some extent automatic. If the value of silver is not governed by the course of trade, political arrangements, gold loans, relative out-put, &c., will some one kindly enlighten us as to what does govern it ? If such do regulate exchange will the same person inform us whether any arbitrary ratio of bi-metallism would not stultify the trade of silver currency countries one way or another, and prevent buying in the cheapest market ? In fact, would it not greatly stultify the trade of India if exchange were fixed, as we on monthly stipends and bi-metallists would desire it ? I much object to any proposals which attach a false value to anything. If ten rupees could be worth a sovereign, personally, I should be delighted. But still I object that the interest of any one side be bolstered up beyond the natural level. I have little doubt that the lowness of exchange, checking imports (exports from England) is one of the causes of the distress in England, although England has got its bread cheaper. But has it not done good for India, and at the same time is it not very probable that the possible stoppage of the coinage of silver in America has already been greatly discounted in the fall of silver here, and that, if the worst come to pass, we should not go very much lower, while there is the probability of an improvement ? At any rate, when the Government of India bemoans its loss on exchange, is it not something like grieving that the sun-dial should have a shadow on it ; without which it would not be able to indicate the time of day ? Are we not right in assuming that Europe, by greater competition and by improvements in out-turning machinery, has kept the purchasing value of a rupee near to its original capacity, and is it not a fact that if the rupee were worth two shillings the extent of exports from here would diminish ? If this be so, the Government of India and large companies in India employing labour having any reference to exports, so long as their employés have no sterling pension, may reasonably take the view that loss by exchange is not a real loss, as their figures would show, but a real gain if all the concomitant circumstances of the case are taken into consideration—a gain to them, but a very serious matter to all their *puckka* European employés.

If the lowness of exchange has caused a demand for Indian produce and stimulated the cultivators to extra cultivation, can we deny that it has been a good thing for the people of India, and are they not, in some shape or other, possessed of nearly the equivalent for that extra production, or the enjoyment of the equivalent ; and if it were not for charges, interest, &c., payable in gold, and Europeans wanting to remit part of their pay, would it not be generally acknowledged as a boon ? The fact that the Finance Minister has so much taxes to cover so many charges, and then sighs when he thinks what a hole loss by exchange makes in his purse, or the irascible lamentation of the European losing over 6d. on every rupee, is the other side of the picture. Each must find his remedy. But should it be by endeavouring to interfere with the natural course of exchange ?

I am quite prepared to hear people say that this is all nonsense, and I shall be very glad if they do, if at the same time they will only take the pains to lead us into the paths of sense.

There would, from this line of argument, be an opportunity to pursue the subject further as regards the unfairness of taxing the incomes of those on whom this loss by exchange falls, for it is almost exclusively upon Europeans, public companies and natives on monthly salaries, that this will fall. But it is not worth while to mix one subject up with another. Still I was talking to a native clerk the other day, who asked me some questions about Income-tax, and I said, "Well, I really do admit that it is comparatively hard that you should pay on every rupee. I have been led to suppose that many of the richest native merchants and speculators won't ?" Although he smiled blandly and gave a suggestive roll of his eyes,

"He did not say a word ;—in the least express a doubt."

But if he had dared he would
Have put his thumb upon his nose and turned his fingers out."

E. V. J.

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, APRIL 14.

OUR hot season began early, and threatens to continue. The heat during the last fortnight has been most oppressive. Usually at this time of year we have thunderstorms from the East, but as yet there are no signs of them.

Since I last wrote, Belgaum has been flooded with Madrassees. Almost every other face one meets is unmistakably of the Dravidian type. The Madrassee sepoy, especially in undress, does not compare favourably with his brother of Bombay, much less with the stalwart warrior of Northern India. But he doubtless has qualities quite as valuable as any they possess, and it must be said in his praise that it was chiefly he that helped to establish the British supremacy in India. Soon after the Madras regiments arrived here there were rumours afloat that as Ramaswamy did not quite fall in with the Bombay Banians' views with regard to free trade, he proposed to loot him, but the authorities got wind of the matter, and the stringent measures which were adopted soon dispelled the chance of any such attempt.

The new Municipal Committee, as I informed you sometime ago, has a majority of the younger members of the local bar. I am glad to record that some of the senior members of the community are disappointed in their anticipation, that as a natural result of the elections, much time would be wasted in the display of rhetorical skill and very little useful work done. One of the most distinguished of the young pleaders is the chairman, who devotes so much care and attention to his duties that he bids fair to become a very popular man in the city.

One of our latest visitors was Colonel Westropp, the Political Superintendent of Sawantwari. This is a veteran political officer who was for many years in charge of the Southern Mahratta States, in which he effected numerous useful reforms. Most of the Chiefs of these States were educated and grew up under his care. But the most important period of his service has been spent at Sawantwari. He took charge of this State about ten years ago, and under his able management Sawantwari has made such rapid strides that it might well be called the model State of the Southern Division of the Presidency. Colonel Westropp has added largely to the revenues, constructed several excellent roads and public buildings —the latter being distinguished as much for their architectural beauty as for their usefulness,—created a delightful little sanitarium at Umboli on the brow of the Western Ghats, and last, though not least, he has given a most laudable impulse to education by the establishment of numerous primary schools in the villages and a high school at the capital, which last year passed eleven boys, and consequently took a high place in the Matriculation list. Colonel Westropp is most popular in Sawantwari, and his approaching retirement from the service is very much regretted. When the time comes I hope to be able to send you an interesting review of his administration.

The long list of judicial changes which the *Government Gazette* lately contained leaves Mr. Fulton, our District Judge, still acting at Belgaum. I have no doubt it is the unanimous wish of all connected with the court that further changes in the department will lead to his being appointed here permanently.

TELEGRAMS

LAWLESSNESS AT MANDALAY.

OUTBREAK BY REBEL EMISSARIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 15.

Information has been received from the Chief Commissioner at Mandalay of a disturbance which occurred there to-day. It appears that at daybreak about twenty-five men armed with white flags issued from a house in the city, attacked the police guard, and wounded three constables. Two Eurasians, who were met by the gang, and also a clerk named Daniel, were wounded but made their escape. Another, an apothecary named Devine, was killed. The body was recovered.

The party which appeared inside the city climbed down walls on being pursued and escaped, leaving their arms behind them.

Some thirty armed men with flags set fire to certain houses outside one of the city gates. They were dispersed by the military. Two of these men have been caught, and more arrests are being made.

At about 9 a.m. a fire broke out inside the city. It was apparently the work of incendiaries. Some buildings were also burnt inside the Palace, but the fire was localized and got under.

The fire in the Palace arose from sparks carried by the wind from outside.

The people who caused the disturbance are believed to be emissaries of the Wyaizaing Prince. There is some excitement in the town. The necessary precautions are being taken.

There were two or three small fires in the town last night, but it is believed that they are not connected with any organized disturbance.

KING THEEBAW AT RATNAGIRI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI. APRIL 16.

The steamer Clive arrived this afternoon conveying King Theebaw, his Queens, and their maids of honour. Messrs. Crawford and Propert, who are deputed from the Bombay Government, went on board, accompanied by Mr. Faushawe, who has hitherto had charge of the party. Bungalows are prepared for their accommodation, but the landing will not take place till morning. The whole arrangements are being kept strictly private.

THE NEW LEAVE RULES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

The new rule for leave out of India is no longer a period of one year, but capable of extension to two years.

The following are the rates of pay :—

After appointment to the Staff Corps £200 a year ; after commencement of fifth year of service £250 ; fifteenth year, £300 ; twentieth year, £450 ; twenty-fifth year, £600 ; thirtieth year £700.

Leave in India for one year only allowed full military pay and half staff salary. No extension beyond two years out of India, except on urgent grounds, without pay. All leave in and out of India will count as service towards pension, but will not involve forfeiture of appointment, and may be granted at any time solely at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief or the Governor-General.

The Civil Department rules apply to officers admitted to the Staff Corps subsequent to June 1886. Officers of the Staff Corps and probationers of Cavalry and Infantry who may elect them within a year from that date. Officers on leave must elect at once. The rules apply from date of notification of acceptance received from head-quarters of local Governments and the India Office. Officers in civil employ from that date, or subsequently reverting to military duty, may elect within six months of their being replaced at the disposal of the military authorities. The rules do not apply to officers in civil employ, or officers commanding divisions, districts, brigades, or holding appointments, under special regulations as regards leave. Officers in civil employ desiring to retire from such employment will be given the option of electing the new rules. No further opportunity will be given of electing after the dates here specified.

The new rules for the Medical Service are :—After arrival in India, £200 a year ; five years, £250 ; ten years, £300 ; fifteen years, £400 ; twenty years, £450 ; twenty-five years, £500. The rules apply to all Medical Officers admitted into the service after June 1886.

MILITARY CHANGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 16.

The 30th Madras Infantry is ordered to embark for Lower Burma in the s.s. Canning about the 22nd instant. Probably the 3rd Madras Infantry from Tounghoo will take the place of the 30th at Trinchinopoly.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

Mr. C. Crump McDonnell, of the High Court, is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

Sir Oliver St. John officiates as Governor General's Agent in Beluchistan, during the furlough of Sir R. Sandeman.

Mr. Plowden officiates at Cashmere, and Colonel Enan Smith to officiate at Meywar.

Colonel LeMesurier, R. A., is to act on the Brigade Staff temporarily with the rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Farrington.

Furlough :—Colonel J. Johnstone, Deputy Commissioner, and Lieut-Colonel FitzW. Taylor, Staff Corps, are granted one year's extension. Captain L. Boileau, Lieut. H. Trevor, and Surgeon-Major Reid six months ; Captain G. C. Young, 136 days, and Lieut St. Quentin, 138 days.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made his Budget speech.

The revenue for the past financial year amounted to £89,562,500, and the expenditure for the same period to £92,250,000, showing a deficit of £2,687,500.

The revenue for the ensuing financial year he estimated at £89,875,000, and the expenditure at £90,437,500, showing a deficit of £562,500

The revenue derived from alcoholic liquors is one million below the estimate.

The deficit is proposed to be met by the appropriation of £800,000 of the Sinking Fund.

No increase of taxation is proposed.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 15.

Austria, Germany, and Russia, in reply to the proposal of the Porte that the International Fleet in Suda Bay should be employed in compelling Greece to disarm, have promised to take fresh steps to secure her disarmament.

CHOLERA AT BRINDISI.

BRINDISI, APRIL 15.

Cholera has broken out here. The official bulletin reports seventy-two cases and fifteen deaths. The inhabitants are in a great state of alarm.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 16.

The French mail steamer Yangtse, from Soez, has arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dholleras	4

The Manchester market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 5 11-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72¼
4½ " "	74½
3 " Consols for account	100½
3½ " Sterling Loan	101½
4½ " French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	46 3-16

Arrivals.—Stella, Lilburn Towar and Principia.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion, £20,400,000 ; Dec. £300,000. Public Deposits £7,000,000. Dec. 6000,000. Other Deposits, £22,900,000 Dec. £700,000. Othor Securities £20,5000,000. Dec. £1,200,000. Notes and Golds, £12,700,000. Dec. £100,000. The Bank's Reserve is £42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes, Aden, noon, Sunday, April 18. Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, April 15.

10 p.m.	80·6

THURSDAY, April 16.

6 a.m.	77·6
10 a.m.	85·4
2 p.m.	88·2
4 p.m.	86·2

A PARAGRAPH which appeared in our paper a few days ago, reporting the arrest under a decree for debt of a gentleman who was about to sail for England, has been copied into several up-country papers. We hope that those who quoted the paragraph will now give equal currency to the statement that the paragraph was inaccurate in some material particulars. The gentleman, a contractor with ample resources, was not a defaulting debtor, and no decree had been issued against him. A claim, however, had been made upon him by a relative, which he disputed, and the claimant, hearing that he had been suddenly ordered home on account of ill-health, promptly secured an order of arrest before judgment, upon which the Sheriff's officer proceeded to arrest. The money was then promptly paid, but under protest, and proceedings will be taken for its recovery.

THE appeals in the partition suit brought by Jugmohundas Munguldas against Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy were called on for further hearing at the High Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Macpherson, in his address for the defendant, urged that Nathoobhoy had in express terms devised his property by will to Sir Munguldas, and that therefore the latter had absolute and unfettered control over it. Another point which the learned counsel pressed upon the attention of the Court was that a son could not enforce a partition of ancestral moveables. The decision given by Sir Mathew Sausse on this question must be regarded as binding on the Court. Under Mr. Justice Scott's decree, the defendant was directed to render an account of the ancestral property from the year 1849, the time when he came into possession of the property till the present day. Mr. Macpherson argued that it was impracticable to go over the accounts exteuding over a period of thirty years. All that was necessary to do was to call upon the defendant to give an account of the property in his hands, with all its accretions and accumulations, at the time this suit was brought. The hearing of the appeals will be resumed this afternoon.

IT is understood that the Commander-in-Chief has abandoned his origiual intention of proceeding to Bombay from Karachi, the more important matter of frontier defences calling him to the Khyber. His Excellency was to reach Karachi yesterday. According to present arrangements, he will leave again for Peshawur early to-morrow morning, travelling by rail straight through without halting at Mooltan or Lahore. Leaving Peshawur on the 22nd, Sir Frederick Roberts is timed to reach Simla on the afternoon of the 24th.

MR. H. S. BARNES, Political Agent, Quetta, has returned from leave. Mr. J. A Crawford, who has been acting for him for the last four months, goes back shortly to his substantive post of Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department.

MR. STEVENS, Private Secretary to the Nawab Khoorshed Jah, has been appointed English Secretary to His Highness the Nizam.

THE salt returns for the complete financial year ending March 31st last have just been published. They show how very serious has been the falling-off in the consumption of salt, less than 50 lakhs of maunds having been sold as compared with 72 lakhs in 1884-85 and between 67 and 68 lakhs in the three previous years. The tax realised during the year has been some Rs. 50,76,000 less than was originally estimated, which figures represent one-third of the total estimate.

MR. NEY ELIAS has travelled a good deal since he left Simla at the end of last May. With the exception of a month that he spent at Leh and three weeks at Yarkand he has been on the move ever since. From Yarkand he took a sweep northwards and westwards, explored the Murghabi River, the northern branch of the Oxus—said to be the main stream of that river, and larger than the southern branch which takes its rise in Lake Victoria ; visited Faizabad and Khanabad, and, having there taken ill, went down to the camp of the Afghan Boundary Commissioners.

IT is now stated that the loss caused by the recent theft of two registered letter-bags in Calcutta is not nearly so great as was at first supposed. The two bags contained altogether 123 registered articles, of which only one was insured, for Rs. 400. The other covers, which were not insured, contained chiefly half notes, cheques, and hoondies. Most of these have been recovered, and, as the loss was immediately notified in the bazaar, the inconvenience caused was reduced to a minimum. A good many of the registered letters, although only a small proportion of the whole number, contained entire notes ; but there is good reason to believe that even those will be recovered, as the police are now on the track of the men who stole the bags, and one man has, it is understood, already confessed to his share in the crime. The theft was committed in the General Post Office.

THE Boneerwals have recently been on their good behaviour, but fearing punishment have been very careful not to leave their mountain strongholds. The Lahore paper says that neither threats nor invitations have induced them to come in ; and their representatives, though they got as far as our border posts, declined to come further. They would come, they said, if the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Tucker, would send some of his relations as hostages ; but in the absence of this guarantee, they preferred trusting to the security of their own hills and valleys. "Even if they had consented to a personal interview in British territory, they would probably have held out for better terms than the Government is inclined to give ; as they seem to think that we have already obtained compensation for their offences, to a considerable extent by lifting their cattle. When an expedition was imminent, they did a good deal in the way of putting the passes in a state of defence." According to the latest in elligence, they are now at loggerheads with the Chamlawals. The Chamla Valley lies north of the territory of the Khudu Kheyl, and is separated from Boner by the Guru Range. The Chamlawals are generally more or less under the influence of the Boners ; but this time, possibly, they may have shown a disposition to side with us—refusing, it may be, to hold the Ambela pass—thereby incurring the hostility of the Boner tribes.

THE subalterns at Quetta are not happy. They complain that they are miserably housed, and it is suggested that a couple of lakhs, judiciously spent, would insure decent houses instead of the present quarters in which, according to an indignant correspondent, "one would scorn to put a respectable polo pony down country." It is gravely stated that last year the houses in Pishin were so leaky that officers were compelled to pitch their tents inside their quarters.

MR. P. C. SEN, whose appointment to the civil judgeship of Mandalay was announced last week, is the only Bengali barrister practising at the Rangoon Bar. Mr. Sen owes his advancement to the recognition of his merits by Mr. Bernard, Chief Commissioner. He has practised at the Rangoon Bar with considerable success for several years, and for two terms held the post of Buddhist Law Lecturer at the Rangoon College. He is a Pali scholar, and has also studied Burmese. Pecuniarily Mr. Sen will be a loser by his elevation to the bench, for the new appointment of Civil Judge at Mandalay is only at present to carry a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem, rising to Rs. 1,000.

A SUM of upwards of Rs. 1,20,115 has been paid to the credit of the committee of management of the Punjab Chiefs' school to be established at Lahore. Out of this the Maharaja of Pattiala has contributed half-a-lakh ; the Nawab of Bahawulpur a quarter of a lakh ; and the Maharaja of Kashmir and the Nawab of Maler Kotla Rs. 10,000 each. The total sum above mentioned does not take account of Rs. 36,115 promised or paid in at local centres ; including Rs. 20,000 from the Raja of Kapurthalla, and Rs. 10,000 from the Raja of Jind. The total sum received from or promised by ruling chiefs and native gentlemen up to the 31st of March, was Rs. 1,56,230. The Punjab Government will give as much again ; and the Government of India will give Rs. 15,000. Up to date, therefore, the Committee's gross resources may be put down at Rs. 3,27,460.

AN old officer, whose connection with Madras and other parts of India goes back for forty years, retired from the Army last week. General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., born in 1819, joined the 4th Foot in 1839, and was A. D. C. to the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, from November 1844 to May 1846. He was then appointed Military Secretary at Head Quarters, Calcutta. After service in the Crimea, he returned to India, and was appointed Military Secretary at Madras, remaining here from 1856 to 1860. He then served at home, and returned to India as Lieutenant-General in 1871, and remained here until the end of 1875. In 1876 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies.

AMONG the old books—rubbish and surplusage—which were recently sold by the Colombo Library, were some fifty or more volumes of "The Annual Register," which went for a few rupees. The purchaser knew the value of them better than the Committee. Not many weeks elapsed before he had an enquiry about the "Register" from the Colonial Office! "Some one had blundered." At any rate, the Governor, wishing to refer to the "Annual Register," found that the Library Committee had treated the whole lot as rubbish. The purchaser returned the lot on the condition that he was elected a "life member" of the Library.

THE Government are about to introduce a Bill in order to give vitality to the recommendations of the Copyright Congress which has lately sat at Berne. India, it is stated, is to be treated in this respect like the self-governing colonies. The general scope of the Bill will be to give copyright to any author who publishes in Her Majesty's dominions, no matter in which part of those dominions he may either dwell or publish. At present an author who publishes in England secures copyright in the Colonies ; but an author publishing in the Colonies secures copyright neither there nor England.

PUBLIC attention is now being drawn to the financial aspects of the Primrose League. It has an income of £12,000 a year, and how the money goes is one of the terrible skeletons in the Conservative cupboard. One of these says an inquiry may be demanded into this branch of the subject, and this "fantastic league will then be blown to pieces."

IT is understood that the opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition will take place either on the 1st or 3rd of May, as the Queen may decide. Lord Tennyson writes an opening ode, to be recited on the occasion.

THE Earl of Shaftesbury whose tragic death was reported the other day, and who was better known as Lord Ashley, served in the Black Sea and the Baltic in the Crimean War, and was subsequently attached to Earl Granville's special mission to Russia. He sat in Parliament from 1857 to 1865, and when he recently succeeded to the Peerage, on the death of his lamented father, was holding the honourable posts of Honorary Commander of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, and Deputy-Lieutenant of Dorset. His Christian names were Anthony Cooper, and his next brother was the Hon. Anthony Evelyn Ashley—the first name of Anthony being always given to all male children of the family.

DURING the month of February last 549 emigrants left Calcutta for Fiji.

THE Speaker's levées are raising a singular question. In the last Parliament the Parnellite section were regarded as Ishmaelites, and they found no place at the Speaker's dinner. Only two members of the Liberal party refrained from attending the Speaker's reception, and they took care to explain that their reason for doing so was their dislike to don Court dress. In the present Parliament there are many Liberal members who hold opiuions similar to those of Messrs. Broadhurst and Burt ; and a serious question at the present moment is whether some proposal shall not be made to the Speaker to abandon the old rule of requiring Court costume. According to one statement, several Radicals have already formed a deputation and waited upon the Speaker in order to ask whether he would abrogate the regulation referred to ; but the right hon'ble gentleman was loath to take such a step. He considers that Court dress imparts a distinctive feature to his receptions, and he was unable to give an answer without further consideration.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. B. AISLABIE, on return from furlough, has been appointed to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Colonel C. J. Griffiths, on furlough ; Major W. C. Ramsden to officiate as Second in Command and Wing Commander, and Lieutenant W. Cook to officiate as Wing Commander.

LIEUTENANT A. E. WOODS, 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, attached to the 1st Sikh Infantry on probation, has been granted leave to Bombay, to study the native language, to 19th October next.

THE *Madras Times* is glad to hear, on the best authority, that the recent persistent reports regarding the alleged cowardly behaviour of some of the Madras troops in Burmah, especially as regards one regiment, are utterly without foundation. The troops in question had never been in action before. They were suddenly fired into on all sides, and as brave and efficient an officer as there is in the army states that he felt at the time as unhappy as his men. Even then the men did not retire, but were soon to the front again, and ever afterwards always went straight for the enemy. A body of the same regiment out of action—altogether, say, 1,000 yards—did, by a mistaken order, retire some twenty-five to thirty yards, and then marched back to their original position. The 80 per cent. of the officers of the gallant regiment in question who were wounded are doing well.

THE Kirkee ammunition question, which was brought to such prominent notice by the bad shooting at Majuba, and resulted in the removal of a Colonel of Artillery from the Bombay Ordnance Manufacturing Department, and the suspension and subsequent death of the Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Factory, has been at last satisfactorily consigned to the past by the publication of a letter from the Government of India acknowledging the receipt of a letter of the 2nd February 1886, bringing to notice the high standard reached by the ammunition manufactured at the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, during the past year. The Government of India concur with the view that the results obtained are highly satisfactory and very creditable to Colonel A. Walker, R.A., and Captain J. L. Fixtott, R.A., by whose energy and ability this improvement in the manufacture has been effected. The letter goes on to say :—

"From reports received, it is apparent that the ammunition turned out at Kirkee is, and has been for some time, as good as can be manufactured either at Woolwich or Dum-Dum. The Government of India has thus been relieved of all cause for anxiety in regard to the outturn of this ammunition, such as was occasioned by the large condemnations, which took place at the Kirkee Factory in 1882 ; and the thanks of the Governor-General in Council should be conveyed to both Colonel Walker and Captain Fixott, for the very excellent work done by them."

FRENCH IN UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your report of the proceedings of the meeting of the University Senate of the 15th instant, I find that in supporting the amendment of Mr. Justice West on Mr. Jardine's motion to introduce French as a second laguage, Mr. V. N. Mundlik made the astounding statement that Marathi had a literature quite equal to French literature. Accustomed as we are to see Mr. Mundlik well posted up in his facts, the above statement ascribed to him is simply incredible, and it is just possible that your reporter has misunderstood him. But if this hypotheais is unavailable, then it is evident that Mr. Mundlik has travelled out of his proper sphere and beyond his depth. That he knows nothing of French literature is apparent from the statement itself, and knowing nothing, he ought to have been the last person to have instituted so absurd a comparison. Will Mr. Mundlik inform us what portion of French literature has afforded a ground for comparing it with Marathi literature ? I along with the other readers of your paper will await with curiosity an answer to the above question. But if, as is possible, Mr. Mundlik will not descend from his dizzy heights, I along with others must hold that in venturing to speak upon a subject which he knows nothing of, he has only given an instance of the common frailty of those who may be authorities on one subject, to *pose* as authorities in others. And now one word as to the captious and superficial manner in which what on the face of it appears to be a very sound proposal has been opposed by a minority which by no means can be characterised as unintelligent. Your flippant contemporary, in his issue of yesterday, wrote on the same subject as though Zola's novels constituted French literature, showing either that he knew little of the literature he was talking of, or that he was disingenuous in his opposition ; and so far as candid observers are concerned, your contemporary is welcome to either alternative. It is a matter for regret that a gentleman of the scholarly attainments of Mr. Justice West should have taken up a ground which though not equally captious does not strike others as intrinsically sound. The sympathy is narrow indeed that can speak of girlhood as though it were a useless product—of the age which meant nothing in particular, suggested nothing, and required nothing.

It is to be hoped that, at the resumption of the debate to-day, the question will be decided on its own overwhelming merits, and that the decision will be such as to widen the admittedly narrow basis of University culture in this country. I, for one, cordially share the sentiment of those who believe that the basis of culture here is far narrower than in Europe, and as this is inevitable by reason of the present impossibility of studying here the strictly classical literatures of Europe, their absence may with advantage be supplied by the admission of the living literatures of France and Germany. I believe that your own cultured sympathies are in the same direction.—Yours, &c.,

April 16. COMMON SENSE.

RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN CRISIS.

THE following extract from the *Novosti*, one of the principal papers in Russia, published at St. Petersburg, has been specially translated for us :—

To-day the diplomatic Conference for the sanction of the Turkish-Bulgarian agreements commences to sit at Constantinople. In this way is repeated the false rumours spread by the Austro-Hungarian papers, that the St. Petersburg Cabinet tried all it could to spoil the Conference, and would not allow even a preliminary sanction to the Turko-Bulgarian compromise which was objectionable to Russia. Certainly Russia did protest at certain points in this business ; but, as these points were admitted by the other Powers, Russia had no reason to prolong its opposition. It is also not true that Russia did not wish the Conference to assemble at Constantinople. It is also not true that the present Conference has only a formal character, and that it will really assemble after four months, when the revision of the laws concerning Roumelia have been revised. Then there would be a new Conference when the new laws would be sanctioned as well as the new order of things in Roumelia. Where this Conference was to assemble was not told.

It is only actually and certainly known that the agreement between the Sultan Hamid and Prince Alexander has aroused much discontent both in Bulgaria as well as Roumelia. According to the opinion of most, the new business brings in an order of things which cannot last long, and the union which was thought of so many months before, and for the bringing into existence so many sacrifices were made, has not succeeded. The Bulgarian Prince having taken a Turkish title and the title of Governor-General has thus given over to Turkey Bulgarian territory, the giving up of which was never thought of even by the Berlin Conference. The popularity of the Bulgarian Prince has distinctly been lowered by this compromise so hurting to the national feeling. The former Minister Zankob, one of the best informed men in public affairs, declares in a circular to his own political party that this last business by no means brings together the parts of Bulgaria separated by the Berlin Congress. For this political declaration he has been brought before the civil tribunals. It is by such means that it is actually thought to deafen the public voice.

Servia and Bulgaria have come to an agreement. Greece only procrastinates, hoping in concessions from the side of the Porte, and that perhaps out of pity she may throw a bone to the hungry Greeks in the shape of a piece of land on the frontier. This can scarcely happen. It is not to be forgotten that the Varzin thunderer begins to show his indisposition towards the Greeks on account of their troubling his plans. And the iron Chancellor is ready to crush all who interfere with his ideas. He is now not only discontented with Greece, but he also blows (*i.e.*, is looking) towards France, for he scolds Roumania in his own paper. Roumelia has called on herself the ire of the Prussian Machiavelli by not giving the works of the fortification of Bucharest to German contractors but to French. The *Nord Deutscher Zeitung* writes a violent phillipic against Roumania saying that this has broken the hitherto good agreement between it and Germany. The Chancellor's organ also reminds the Roumanian King that he ought not to forget that he is not only a German but also a Hollenzoren Prince, and therefore the paper hopes that their contract will be taken from the French and given to the Germans.

Zankof was a Bulgarian who was brought up in the Russian-Bulgarian school at Belgrade in Bessarabia. After that he was sent to St. Petersburg. There he finished his education, and was then sent by the Russian Government, with several others of the same class, to stir up the revolution in Bulgaria that brought about the last Russo-Turkish war. His family is a very common one, but his ambition is so great that he expected at one time to be the Prince of Bulgaria. He indeed became Prime Minister for a time, but this was entirely as a Russian tool. He is, of course, entirely in the hands of the Russians, and puts all his hopes in them. The reason he was brought up before the courts the last time was a furious tirade against Prince Alexander inviting the people to rise. Zankof's father has always been known a thorough bad character, a regular mountain robber of old time, and who now gets on by never paying for anything. Note, too, the extraordinary check of the Russian newspaper which abuses Prince Alexander for what he calls trying to defend public opinion ! Here is a paper that dares not say a word but what is allowed, and has been thoroughly sifted by the police, using language as if it were in the freest country possible. Then, again, it has the impudence to say that Prince Alexander is preventing the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia, while it is the Russian Government, as every one knows, that openly objects. Noticeable, also, is the abusive way it speaks of Prince Bismarck, and it shows that in spite of all the effusive greetings of the three Emperors, that it would require very little to set all off in a blaze, for there is no doubt that the Russians hate the Germans, while, though acknowledging the fact that we must fight some time or other, they rather like us.

V.

ON THE USE OP TAR.

HITHERTO Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principal being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses. Mr. E. GUYOT, a chemist, has rendered signal service by producing concentrated solution of tar called "GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple. GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is undubitably the best remedy for cold, bronchitis, and consumption. When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder, put a table-spoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose. Applied externally, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is used, as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases, Prickly-Heat, and for Eczema. *Note* :—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exchausted by fever, heat, and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever. Agents in Bombay : Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treacher & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Cooper, Madon & Co.

THE MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY APPEALS.

THE appeal and cross-appeal in the suit for a partition of ancestral property instituted by Jugmohundas Munguldas against his father Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, were called on at the Bombay High Court yesterday for further hearing. The Hon. F. L. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Farran, Mr. Macpherson, and the Hon. K. T. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Freere and Nicholson, for the defendant.

Mr. Macpherson said he was asked by Mr. Farran, who was unable to be present, to continue his argument on behalf of the defendant. He would not have much to say, more especially as Mr. Telang had prepared a a careful argument on the Hindoo law texts, which, he thought, would carry due weight with the Court. Mr. Farran had on the previous day entered into the discussion of the question, how far the decision of Sir Mathew Sausse in the case reported in the Bombay High Court Reports, Appendix 76, had been interfered with by Mr. Melvill's decision given in a subsequent case. Sir Mathew Sausse's decision was that there could not be a partition of ancestral moveable property. There was no doubt that Mr. Mayne was clearly in error when he considered that the latter case had virtually reversed the former; but counsel submitted that the decision in the one case was quite consistent with that in the other.

The Chief Justice : What is the nature of the property passed by the will of Nathoobhoy ? Is it moveable ?

Mr. Macpherson replied that the greater part of it consisted of immoveable property, though there was also considerable moveable property. The decision of Sir Mathew Sausse had been deemed to be the law for the last twenty years, and it was not for this Court, which was the successor of the Supreme Court, to take the initiative in upsetting the decision.

The Chief Justice observed that this decision related to ancestral moveables. The point regarding ancestral moveables had already been decided by the Supreme Court, and then confirmed by a higher Court. This Court could not proceed to depart from the principle already laid down. But as to immoveable property, it was quite another question.

Mr. Macpherson said that as far as he was concerned he would confine his argument to ancestral moveables, and on this point he relied on Sir Mathew Sausse's judgment.

The Chief Justice said that as to immoveable property, there was nothing more than a strong expression of opinion, or at the most it might be said there was one decision. But the Court was bound only as regards moveable property.

Mr. Macpherson, continuing his argument, said the suggestion on the other side was that there were conflicting decisions in other presidencies as against the decision of Sir Mathew Sausse, and it was added that no distinction was drawn in other places between moveable and immoveable property. But the fact was that no express distinction was made because moveable property did not form the subject-matter of the suits. The next point related to the accretions and accumulations of the ancestral property now in the hands of the defendant.

The Chief Justice : You mean accretions since the death of Nathoobhoy and the birth of the present plaintiff ?

Mr. Macpherson replied in the affirmative, and said that on this point he would ask the Court to adopt Mr. Justice Mitter's judgment given in Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, Volume 8, page 134. The view propounded by Mr. Mitter was the correct one, and it was entitled to very great respect. Passing on to the question of accounts, the learned counsel contended that the Court should order an account to be taken of the property in the hands of Sir Munguldas at the time the suit was brought, including accretions and accumulations. It would be impossible to go over the past thirty years in order to examine every item of income and expenditure. On this point, therefore, he asked the Court to reverse Mr. Justice Scott's decree.

The Chief Justice observed that the other side might perhaps say there was malversation, that ancestral property had been alienated, or that Sir Munguldas had put in an incorrect account of the property.

Mr. Macpherson : It would be too late now for the plaintiff to bring charges of malversation.

The Advocate General : Your Lordship may take it that it has never been suggested by us.

Mr. Macpherson urged that Mr. Justice Scott had gone beyond his sphere when he tried to assist Mr. Fox by directing how the account was to be worked out. It would be most disastrous to the defendant to call on him to render the account from the year 1849, the time when he came into possession of the ancestral property down to the present day. This was not at all necessary or practicable. There was no charge of misappropriation, but if it were alleged that the defendant had wasted his property, it was a charge of misconduct which must be proved in a court of law, Mr. Fox having nothing to do with it. There was no ground for supposing that Sir Munguldas would furnish an incorrect account, or that the plaintiff would not be able to check it. Counsel then wished to add a few remarks of his own. As to Ratanjee Aspandiarjee's case, which had been heard before Mr. Justice Bayley, he said his Lordship should not in the slightest degree feel hampered by it. He (Mr. Macpherson) was one of the counsel in that case, with two leaders, both of whom had deserted him, and he was left to deal with the suit himself. He had stated in that case the propositions of Hindoo law from the Advocate-General's point of view with approximate correctness, but he had not supported it by any authority whatever. There were no digests at the time. His Lordship had no doubt decided the case in his (Mr. Macpherson's) favour, but the fact was that nothing was then urged on the other side in the nature of the argument now submitted on behalf of the present defendant.

Mr. Justice Bayley : Mr. Anstey was against you in that case.

Mr. Macpherson replied that he was, but Mr. Anstey had simply argued the case on the footing of the English law, and the argument which Mr. Farran had submitted to the Court in this case was absent from the argument in Ratanjee Aspandiarjee's case. For this reason, Mr. Justice Bayley was quite unfettered in his consideration of this case, which was to be regarded from an entirely fresh point of view. Also when that case was next heard on appeal, the arguments now urged for the defendant were not brought forward, and a decision was come to by the Appeal Court without any knowledge of these arguments. After the way in which the present suit was argued out before their Lordships, it would be really a farce if the Court were to consider themselves bound by the decision in the former case. He did no think that Mr. Justice Bayley had any cause to be surprised at his decision in that case, any more than the learned counsel had to blush for the way in which it was argued, consideriug the circumstances of the time. (A laugh.) In the present case, counsel went on to say, Sir Mungaldass wished it to be decided while he was living, what was ancestral and what was self-acquired property in his hands. He did not wish that question to be fought out after his death.

Mr. Justice Bayley : All the sons agree that the whole of the property is ancestral—don't they ?

Mr. Macpherson said that was the case, but he nevertheless wanted this question to be decided by the Court. As to self-acquired property, it was a contradiction in terms to say with one breath that a Hindoo had complete dominion over his self-acquired property, and in another breath to say that he could not give it away to his son so as to cut out his grandson, or that he could not give it away to his grandson so as to cut out his son. It was impossible that such a doctrine could subsist concurrently with the doctrine that a Hindoo had absolute dominion over his self-acquired property. But if the Court accepted on this point his learned friend the Advocate-General's view it would lead to anomalies which it would be very easy to multiply. According to the Tagore case it was quite clear that a Hindoo testator could make a will of his self-acquired property and give it away as such to his son or anyone else, as he liked. Referring to the terms of the testamentary documents in this case, counsel said that the Court had before it a succession of three wills, made by Manordas, Ramdas and Nathoobhoy, and in each case the testators had used the same expressions in regard to placing the son in the same absolute control of the property that was enjoyed by the predecessor in each case. Nathoobhoy said in his will that he was master of his property in his life-time, and that after his death his son Munguldas was to become master of the property. In Ramdas's will a most marked distinction was drawn between the property of which he was absolute master and which he gave by his will to his son, and the property of his father Manordas, which he did not devise by his will, but allowed to descend as an inheritence.

Mr. Telang chiefly addressed himself to the subject of the nature and meaning of a gift, under the Hindoo law. According to the English law what was called absolute estate was under the Hindoo law called impartible estate, and therefore when the texts laid down that the affectionate gift of a father to his son was impartible property, it was as much as to say that in the son's hands it was absolute property. There was nething to support the Advocate-General's contention that absolute control could only be exercised over gifts of a small value. The learned counsel submitted that the property which Sir Munguldas received from his father by will should be treated as self-acquired, and referred to Hindoo texts in support of this view.

The Advocate-General, in the course of his reply, said that their Lordships should not consider themselves debarred from giving their decision on all the points argued before them. After very considerable pecuniary outlay, to say nothing of the wear and tear of brain tissue on the part of various members of the bar——

Mr. Justice Bayley : That has been paid for, Mr. Latham. (Laughter.)

The Advocate-General replied that counsel had been compensated as far as pecuniary gains went. But he must say that whatever the decision which might have been arrived at by the Supreme Court, it was the wish of both sides in this case that their Lordships should decide on all the points of law urged before them. It was impossible not to do this, because this was a suit to ascertain what was the nature of the property in the hands of Sir Numguldas, and to have a fitting maintenance for the son. It having been declared by the Court that the son was entitled to maintenance, it was necessary to determine what was the property from which he was entitled to that maintenance.

The Chief Justice said that the parties were not entitled to have a decision on all the points. The matter rested on the Court's discretion.

The Advocate-General : But what could be more inexpedient than to refuse it in a case like this ? If that were not done, then there might afterwards be a prayer for an injunction to prevent the defendant from disposing of the ancestral property in his hands. It was desired alike by the father and the son that the complicated points of law regulating their relations to one another should be decided now, and not left hanging over till the death of Sir Munguldas.

The Chief Justice : Have you any particular reasons for asking the Court to do that ?

The Advocate-General : I think your Lordship has heard reasons from both sides in favour of giving a decision on all these points.

The Chief Justice : What is a son's right to maintenance ? Will you give us any text or decisions to show that a son has a right to sue for maintenance ?

The Advocate-General said he could cite two cases to show that if the son could not obtain a partition of ancestral property, the Court could recognize his interest in it by granting him maintenance. One of the cases was Hematsangh Beheesarsing vs. Ganpatsing (12 Bombay High Court Reports, page 94,) decided by Sir Michael Westropp and Mr. Justice Kemball.

The Chief Justice : What if the property is of an impartible nature ?

The Advocate-General replied that there was Sir Mathew Sausse's opinion that maintenance could be granted to a son out of property which was not partible.

The Chief Justice thought that a son was entitled to maintenance only when the father refused to support him.

The Advocate-General said that here the plaintiff was compelled to leave his father's house for reasons, which the parties had with great good sense refrained from going into in the present suit. On the question of partibility, it would be the best thing for Sir Munguldas that the plaintiff's contention should prevail, and the best thing for the plaintiff that Sir Munguldas's contention should prevail ; because if the property were divided in the defendant's life-time, the plaintiff would only get a fourth share of it, whereas if he waited till his death, he would get a third share. It was a matter of great indifference to the plaintiff whether moveables were declared immediately partible or not

worked with considerable energy discharging material and establishing his small colony, including his wife, on a spot which was absolutely destitute of human habitation, vegetation, or water. After carefully selecting a spot he commenced boring at a distance of thirty yards from the sea on the 15th of January. After penetrating successively through gypsum, containing veins and nests of sulphur, shale, green and blue clay, limestone and sandstone, the drill on the 29th of February, the day before the expiration of the period limited, fell suddenly 40 centimetres, and petroleum rose to a point two metres above the sea level. On receipt of the news, Nubar Pasha with characteristic energy, arranged the present expedition, which I was permitted to accompany. The examination by the party of above-mentioned experts has resulted in the establishment of the following facts :—That petroleum undoubtedly exists; that the geological formation of the country is favourable to the existence of larger quantities at lower depths; that the store of oil is generally distributed over a large area in that neighbourhood; that, under existing unfavourable conditions, a single source yields about two tons daily; that the specific gravity is 880; that it is easily accessible from the coast, with good anchorage.

THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT AS AN ANGLER.

THE Duke of Beaufort writes to the *Fishing Gazette*, detailing his experiences as an angler. He says :—

I have been at all sports all my life. Salmon and trout I have killed in England; in the Christchurch Avon salmon, in the Test trout only. I have fished the Wye, the Usk for salmon, the Monnow for trout, and many other rivers, the names of which I forget for the moment. In Scotland I have fished the Spey, the Lochy, the Spean, the Roy, &c. In Ireland the Blackwater, the Bride, the Lee, and other rivers. In Canada, on the edge of Labrador, the Natasquhan. In Lower Canada and New Brunswick, the Ristigouche, the Metapediac, and the Apsulquitch. The best twenty-one consecutive days' salmon-fishing I ever had was in September (I forget if it was 1882 or 1883, but I can ascertain). I killed 158 fish averaging about 11lb. in the twenty-one days, an average of 7½ fish per diem. The largest number in one day was twelve, and on another day eleven fish, and they were very pleasantly distributed over the time. I was alone; the friends who were coming for half the time unfortunately could not come. The largest fish I ever killed was 26lb. Have killed a good many between that weight and 20lb. In great Britain and Ireland I think a 15lb. fish gives more sport than the larger ones. In Canada a 23lb. or 25lb. fish will run about and jump clean out of the water, like a sea-trout or grilse, perhaps seven or eight times while you have him on.

IRISH ESTATES.

A HOME paper furnishes some figures which are not without interest at the present juncture. They give the valuation of the estates of landowners who draw more than twenty thousand pounds per annum from Ireland, and the probable sum they will receive should Parliament determine to buy them out. It is assumed that the present rentals are ten per cent. below the valuation—they are much nearer the valuation than that—and that sixteen years' purchase will be given :—

Owner.	Valuation.	Amount to be paid by the State.
Abercorn, Duke of	£35,802	£515,552
Annesley, Earl of	29,294	421,840
Bessborough, Earl of	21,006	302,496
Carysfort, Earl of	25,921	373,264
Charlemont, Earl of	25,634	369,136
Clanricarde, Marquis of	20,836	300,048
Conyngham, Marquis of	32,644	470,080
Devonshire, Duke of	34,326	494,304
Devonshire, Marquis of	91,522	1,316,920
Ely, Marquis of	23,151	333,376
Erne, Earl of	23,804	342,784
Fitzwilliam, Earl of	47,699	686,880
Kenmare, Earl of	34,473	496,416
King-Harman, Colonel	40,193	577,430
Lansdowne, Marquis of	31,536	454,128
Leinster, Duke of	47,646	686,112
Leslie, Sir John	20,334	292,816
Londonderry, Marquis of	37,211	535,840
Palmer, Sir Roger	20,560	296,064
Wallace, Sir Richard	74,189	1,068,336
Waterford, Marquis of	32,325	465,488
		£10,799,310

LENTEN PREACHING IN PARIS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a home paper regarding Lenten preaching in Paris :—

"Paris, like a good Catholic, is supposed to have doffed her satins and jewellery and donned the traditional sackcloth and ashes, but the change is hardly perceptible at the fashionable churches. The penitence has all the air of pleasure, and even the famous Lenten preachers are milk and honey this year compared with the past. They are very prudent, impose no great sacrifice, and, above all, avoid frightening their congregations. They fulminate and caress in the same breath. The most celebrated of them, Father Monsabré, no longer sends people to an unmentionable place. I heard him yesterday expatiate on the caprices of fashion and the fragilities of beauty with almost fascinating sweetness. Of course, he reproached some of his fair penitents with coming to church dressed as if they were attending a first performance at the Francais, but the reproach was delivered in a tone which troubled nobody. The fact is, times have changed in the pulpit as elsewhere. The faithful of to-day, even the most fervent, would not tolerate the thunderbolts of Father Bridaine. They would consider him an ill-bred man if he cried out, as of yore at the end of his sermon : 'Follow me! I will lead you to the place whither all of us must go,' and, leaving the church, conducted them straight to the sanctuary, exclaiming, 'Voila!' Father Bridaine would be treated as boor by the *mondaines* of the present epoch.

WERE THERE EVER ANY PETROLEUSES?

MR. ITHURIEL GAVESTON writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* denying that there ever were any pétroleuses. He says :—

"I notice in one of your issues under the heading 'Who were the Pétroleuses?' an excerpt from something. M. Gambetta is reported to have said in 1878 about 'the pétroleuses and other women concerned in the Commune atrocities.' M. Gambetta was in Spain during the whole of the time to which the quoted passage refers. I was in Paris during the whole of that extraordinary time, and in sufficient relations to contradict any assertion that such persons as pétroleuses existed at all except in the excited imaginations of those naturally delirious from the extraordinary surroundings. It is quite true I saw many women shot for the offence imputed, but that was in the time of the same terrible excitement. The French authorities have long ago confessed the non-existence of the pétroleuse; and the English journalists, who first formulated the devilish minx to English minds, have all, though somewhat tardily, repudiated their original imaginings."

WHO'S TO HAVE HELIGOLAND?

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* learns on very high authority that the question of Heligoland is again attracting attention in Germany.

The project of a canal to connect the North Sea with the Baltic has made German strategists and politicians think of the position of that island, which they regard as a British possession in German waters. As things are at present Heligoland would, they contend, command the entrance to the projected canal as well as the route of all the great lines of German steamers. It is, moreover, argued that Germany requires Heligoland as a naval station for herself, and to prevent the blockade of her northern ports. There can be no doubt that a most influential demand for the purchase of Heligoland or its retrocession will be immediately laid before Prince Bismarck, who has as yet expressed no opinion on this subject.

EXTRAORDINARY BOARD-SCHOOL HISTORY.

MANY amusing stories are told of the extraordinary answers given by native students at examinations. English boys are equally precocious. The master of a Board school in the Midlands told the boys of the third class to write a short essay upon Columbus. The following was sent in by an ambitious essayist :—

"Clumbus was a man who could make an egg stand on end without breaking it. The King of Spain said to Clumbus, 'Can you discover America?' 'Yes,' said Clumbus, 'if you will give me a ship.' So he had a ship, and sailed over the sea in the direction where he thought America ought to be found. The sailors quarrelled, and said they believed there was no such place. But after many days the pilot came to him and said, 'Clumbus, I see land.' 'Then that is America,' said Clumbus. When the ship got near, the land was full of black men. Clumbus said, 'Is this America?' 'Yes, it is,' said they. Then he said, 'I suppose you are the niggers?' 'Yes,' they said, 'we are.' The chief said, 'I suppose you are Clumbus?' 'You are right,' said he. Then the chief turned to his men, and said, 'There is no help for us; we are discovered at last.'"

THE LOSS OF THE OREGON.

"THE Chief Constructor, Royal Navy," writes to the *Times* in regard to the loss of the Cunard steamer Oregon :—

Before the public interest in the sinking of the Oregon from collision wanes, allow me to draw attention to a point the public are deeply concerned in—namely, that no passenger steamer need sink by the sea making its way freely into one transverse compartment of the ship. This ship was built by J. Elder and Co., of Glasgow, in 1883, the year in which Mr. J. Dunn read a paper before the Institute of Naval Architects, pointing out that 157 ships were "qualified for the Admiralty list," and 3,483 were not so qualified, the qualification resting mainly on the circumstance that the ship would not if any one of her compartments were thrown open to the sea. The Oregon was, it is understood, on the "Admiralty list." What the public have a right to know, therefore, is—was she so designed as to remain afloat with any one compartment full of water, and what were the actual circumstances under which she sank?

The schooner Charles Morse, bound from Baltimore to Boston, laden with coal, is believed to be the vessel which sunk the Oregon. She has not duly arrived at her destination, and was seen in the locality of the disaster on the night before it occurred. Mr. John Burns writes :—

In the public interest I think it right to inform you that, in response to a message which I cabled to the agents of the Cunard Company in New York, the following reply was received last night :—"Absolutely convinced that schooner was in collision with Oregon. Sensational reports to the contrary entirely unwarranted by facts. Chief officer, fourth officer, and three look outs saw schooner."

A BILL TO ABOLISH LAWYERS.

A MOST audacious bill has been laid before the French Chamber. A deputy named Michelin has actually introduced a measure to disestablish the bar. The proposal is that every litigant should conduct his own case, and if he judges it unwise to do so might trust his defence or the conduct of his claim to one friend who should represent him. All the etiquette of the profession—this revolutionary reformer proposes—is to be disregarded. That friend may charge whatever terms he likes. No robes are to be worn. The dossier and the tocque are to disappear. The "privilege of counsel" is to be abolished. There is to be no protection. If the conductor of the case asks abusive questions of the witnesses whom he cross-examines, he may be proceeded against for libel—that is, presumably, if he has not already been challenged to a duel. To the obvious criticism that a lawyer needs a legal education, M. Michelin replies that he will have no lawyer. All that is wanted is that the facts should be stated. The law is to be studied by the judges, who are well paid for their work.

LADIES' DRESSES.

DESCRIBING the dresses worn at the second Drawing Room held by the Queen this season, a Home contemporary says :—

Princess Beatrice wore a very beautiful dress, the petticoat being composed of pale mauve pouil-de-soie, over which fell panels of shaded violets. The tint of the mauve was that of the Naples violet precisely. The bodice and train were made of mauve broche, edged all round with some costly old Valenciennes. A berthe of shaded violets trimmed the bodice round the shoulders. Pale mauve was very popular at the Drawing Room of March 23. Another dress was made with a petticoat in the very lightest shade of it, almost covered with some wonderful old lace, the design of which was both varied and remarkable. The mauve was so pale that it had affinities with grey, and the train was of velvet in the latter colour, warmed up with the tenderest touch of pinkish mauve. This train was attached to the bodice in a graceful style that recalls at least one characteristic of that halcyon era of dress known as the Watteau period. A quite exquisite dress was entirely heliotrope, the petticoat being made of very soft crêpe, arranged in folds that a painter would delight in reproducing. At one side of the front the edges of the crêpe were cut out in miniature vandykes and finished in button-hole stitch. These edges formed a kind of billowy embrace, in which nestled a long and thick garland of sprays of lilac in two or three of the paler shades of the blossom. The train was of satin, matching the heliotrope tulle, and, being also lined with satin of the same tint, it offered no contrast of colour, but only variety of tone, produced by the different angles at which it caught the light, it served to intensify the softness of the whole.

In a court train of mauve velvet, worn over a petticoat of lemon-coloured tulle, a pleasing contrast was fully attained. The train was arranged in folds, which were held by knots of lemon velvet ribbon, from which sprang plumes of leamon feathers. Pearls were more favoured than beads on this occasion. The whole of the front of one dress was hung with small acorns made of pearls. The train worn with this was made of dark heliotrope velvet, lined with palest mauve satin. A petticoat of grey satin was trimmed with crêpe festooned with pearls. The bodice and train were in velvet of a darker shade of grey, lined with satin in the same tint, and edged with sable tails. Epaulettes of sable tails were placed on the short sleeves of the bodice. A very effective dress was made almost entirely of black velvet; the only relief was afforded by a tablier of white satin covered with net, and with a bordering of cut jet beads, about the size of peas, surrounded the velvet train, which was lined with black satin. A large velvet sash, with jet tassels, was arranged at one side of the train. Another black velvet train had a breadth of satin up the centre, striped broadly in white and black, a narrow line of gold running up the edges of the stripes. This was worn over a petticoat of white satin, covered with net embroidered with gold and silver thread. Smaller tassels of mixed gold and silver beads hung closely from the net. A group of white ostrich feathers balanced their softness against the crystal glitter of the beads.

A train of moss-green velvet was made with a breadth of brocade up the centre, the design being of roses in pale shades of pink. With this was a petticoat of pink tulle. A very large group of roses trimmed it at the left side near the hip, and a still larger cluster was placed low down on the same side of the skirt. A train of lovely brocade in white and silver was worn over a petticoat of white tulle, arranged in the freshest of folds. The tablier was covered with net, spangled with silver, and bordered with a rich silver embroidery in a design of grasses, arranged as though growing upwards from the hem of the tulle. The edges of this brightly sparkling tablier were tied down with knots of soft, wide, watered ribbon. A train of ivory satin, edged with a ruching of tulle, and caught from the shoulders with ostrich feathers, was worn over a white tulle petticoat with a tablier of white jet. The satin bodice was trimmed with white jet and ostrich feathers, a large bunch of these adorning one corner of the train. Yellow was not quite so much seen at this Drawing Room as it was at the last, but it is certain to be in great favour as the season advances.

"Madge," in his gossiping letter in *Truth*, gives us a glimpse of some wonderful French dresses :—

I have just this morning had from Paris a description of a lovely dress that Vignon has made for the Duchesse de Chartres. She has, for the last month, received her friends on Saturdays, and this dress was to be worn at last week's reception. It is a princess dress, of cream-coloured satin, with a very long train, made perfectly plain. The front is slightly gathered, the folds taking a diagonal direction. The low bodice is trimmed with some lovely old Alencon point. The Duchess has a fine figure, which is admirably displayed in a princess dress. At a previous reception she wore one made of velvet, in the rich shade known as bleu de France. It was absolutely plain. Not even the smallest scrap of trimming interfered with the simplicity of the graceful lines. At another reception the Duchess wore a beautiful dress composed of oriental tissue and golden-brown tulle. The puffed skirt was made of the tulle. The over-dress consisted of the tissue, which was brocaded in many pale shades of colour on a blue ground. The trimming was a pretty gold lace.

Vignon is making many *demi-saison* costumes of fancy woollen materials, one of the prettiest of which is a kind of coarse canvas in a dark shade of moss, striped with red, old gold, myrtle, and a deep reddish brown—a most effective colour. These tints each form a narrow stripe, but being arranged close together, they make in the aggiomerate a wide one, measuring quite two inches. Contrasting with a plain strip of equal width, these make up uncommonly well. The skirt is usually pleated, and the only trimming is a velvet collar and cuffs, matching the ground of the material in colour. To wear over these mid-season dresses, they are making casaques in "Lucifer" cloth, these being trimmed down the front and round the edges with black and gold embroidery. Perhaps I need scarcely mention that the colour called "Lucifer" is red, but it is not startlingly bright.

Another style of *demi-saison* mantle is made of silk armure trimmed with passementerie and imitation lace. The shape is that of the mantelet. The armure has alternate ribs of plain silk and a small fancy stripe in satin. Long mantles are chiefly made in cloth, with straight fronts, but fitting tightly at the back. The trimming is chiefly cloth galloon, with just a little gold introduced. These are, for the most part, lined with a pretty fancy silk of bright, decided tint.

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made. The Excelsior Folding Chairs, legs fold up to size of fishing-rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8; Washatands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery, Moir's Army Rations, &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LIGHT LABOUR IN LONDON.

THE *Globe* has recently published a series of articles descriptive of Working London. In one of them the writer gives an account of the matchbox-makers, who, for 2½d a gross, will toil day and night to keep the wolf from the door :—

As in all other industries, the manipulation of matchboxes is a matter of practice and experience, and while the raw hand will, by dint of a long day's work, succeed in making hardly a gross, or perhaps two, of these requirements of civilisation, the trained maker will turn out five times that number all finished in a neat and workmanlike manner. As this is one of the largest desultory industries of East London, I spent some time in obtaining all the necessary data, and went so far as to take out, on my own behalf, one gross of matchboxes, that is to say, the materials for their construction, and set to work the same night to make them at my leisure. I soon found that I had reckoned without my host, and confess that the gross, which I so confidently expected to finish in an hour or so, still remains uncompleted. By dint of working one hour and twenty minutes, I made 27 boxes, and spoiled about the same number, thus proving in the simplest possible way that, had I to get my living at the trade, I should get through a gross a day, and spoil half those I made. As a matter of fact, the regular hands, average about 10 gross a day, realising 2s. 3d. or half-a-crown, according to the sized box they make, which in the present condition of things is not so bad. Some women occasionally get through as many as 15 gross in a day, with the aid of their children. There are several places where boxes are given out to be made, but the largest is probably the depot of Messrs. Bryant and May, at Bow-common, where several acres of ground are covered with timber used in making boxes. Here the hands apply and are supplied with any quantity of materials over 10 gross, less than which cannot be taken out. The boxes, as seen in their unmade form, consist of the skillet, or case, a piece of thin spruce 6in. by 3in., and 1-32in. in thickness; the case or cover, which is pasted over the skillet, and has the trade mark printed on its surface; the bottoms, pieces of wood similar to the skillet, but of smaller size, to form the tray; the rim, a piece of similar wood eleven inches long, to be bent around the tray bottom and form the sides; the paper, a strip of blue tissue, to secure the rim to the tray; and the sandpaper on which to strike the match. The processes are seven in number, and the pay from 2½d. to 3d. per 144

There are many thousands of hands employed in the match trade. The making of the boxes alone employs quite an army, who congregate mostly in Bethnal-green and Bow-common, in both which districts Bryant and May have depots. The factory itself of this firm, which has recently been turned into a limited company, is situated at Bow, where no boxes are made, and yet some 3,000 hands are there employed in making, sorting, and packing matches. To describe manufacturing processes does not come into my province; but I may say that as an exhibition of the machinery, and the latest developments of originality in labour-saving appliances, Fairfield Works are well worthy an inspection. The most striking feature among the *employés* of this great factory is the long period they remain; while their earnings are considerably above the average of factory hands, and far better than those of the majority of separate workers. One woman I came across in the filling room is engaged in cutting matches—for they are made double the length required, and have "heads" affixed at either end, and to be afterwards separated being cut in two—and in placing them in boxes, ready for sale. This hand told me she had worked at this for 24 years. She earns 12s. a week. Nearly all match factory work is paid by the piece. No two hands are therefore earning exactly the same amount and all are stimulated to do their utmost. In the wax factory, where the vestas are made, the hands average 13s. to 15s.; while in the filling room the girls, all of them very young, few being over 18, earn about 7s. 6d. The packing hands earn more still, and I learned from several that their earnings last week amounted to 16s. and over. It will thus be seen that, despite the apparent triviality of a box of lucifers, their manufacture gives employment to a vast number of people, and that, considering the apparently microscopic pay the trade allows, there is yet room for very fair earnings indeed.

NEAPOLITAN STREET SCARES.

AN Italian crowd is the brightest and gayest to be seen anywhere this side of the gorgeous East; and the Neapolitans bring their worship of light, perfume, and colour to its utmost culmination in their daily promenade in the Villa. There are few people in the world with whom it is more difficult to arrive at anything like familiar acquaintance than with the higher class of Neapolitans. They are exclusive to the last degree. The street scenes of Naples are a study in themselves, and would entertain a traveller for days even if he never entered a building. The curious garbs of the ecclesiastics, who seem to form a large proportion of the inhabitants, the grotesque appearance of the street vendors with their wares piled up about their heads, and hanging to all parts of their bodies, the brilliant dresses of the middle-class women, and the fantastic costumes of the beggars, who are picturesque in their very nakedness, give variety to the scene. The cat's-meat man, with his viands strung on a long pole, from which he detaches a piece and carves it with his knife for each of his four-footed clients, is a most extraordinary sight. The public scribe, protected from the rays of the sun by an umbrella, as he sits at a table inditing a love-letter, perhaps, for a Neapolitan damsel as beautiful as she is illiterate, is useful as well as picturesque. Another remarkable personage is the cigar scavenger, who at night goes about with his lantern hunting for old stumps, which he sells to manufacturers to be converted into the filling for fresh cigars. To these may be added the *sampognari* or bagpipers, and a host of other curious characters, ranging anywhere from a cardinal, attired in crimson and riding in a gilded coach, to a baby, bound up, after the manner of Neapolitan babies, in the straitest of swaddling-clothes, and looking more like a roll of linen just come from a draper's shop than a human being.—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE TRANSPLANTING OF TEETH.

AT a lecture delivered at the Balloon Society by Mr. Isidore C. Clifford (in the absence of Dr. H. Clifford), at the Aquarium, Westminster, the lecturer said that in America there were twenty-one good dental hospitals, with experienced men at the head of every branch, each of which was made a speciality. There were those who devoted their time to filling teeth, others to the making of artificial teeth, others to extracting teeth, while many gave themselves entirely to the treatment of the gums. Each thus became perfect in his special branch. Dr. Bonwell's electric mallet was capable of striking 2,000 blows a minute, and there could be little doubt that in time electricity would become the motor power for all dental instruments. The lecturer stated that they had now learned to control the teeth, and not to be controlled by them. They had found out that, if necessary, they could take a tooth out, cut off the diseased end, replace it, and it would grow firm again in a few days. Transplanting was also successfully carried out, and a number of means of saving teeth had been discovered. He advised his hearers not to be so ready to part with these useful members, but if afflicted to place themselves in the hands of their dentists in time, and they could almost indefinitely postpone the wearing of artificial teeth.

WORLD OR UNIVERSAL TIME.

MR. W. H. M. Christie, the Astronomer Royal delivered a lecture recently on Universal or World Time at the Royal Institution. He said the scheme of having hourly meridians, so that the time at any two places would differ only by an exact number of hours, could only be considered a provisional arrangement which would ultimately lead to the adoption of Universal Time, for which he thought the name "World Time" would be the best. The "world" day would commence at Greenwich midnight, and count from 0 h. to 24h. The proposal to commence at noon would necessitate the change of date occurring during the business hours in Europe, and thus lead to confusion; whereas by this proposal the change would only occur during office hours in New Zealand. In support of the twenty-four hours' system, Mr. Christie cited several authorities, among them the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States, who considered that, in addition to diminishing risk of errors, it would save the use of about 150 million letters annually.

ESCAPED FROM SIBERIA.

ACCORDING to the *Liverpool Post* a young Russian prince is in England, having escaped from Siberia, where he was sent for some political offence. He was formerly engaged to marry a lady at the Russian court, and, through her influence, was better treated than the other prisoners. Among his privileges was a daily ration of spirits. He saved them up, and one day when out hunting with two Cossacks he made them drunk, and then rode away. He passed four years in making his way here. A large price is said to be set upon his head. He gives a horrible account of the treatment received from the Cossack warders. A fellow prisoner was shot down on the road by them, and in the despatches to head-quarters it was said he died of cold, and was left on the road.

NEW DEVELOPMENT OF TELEGRAPHY.

MR. EDISON, of whom we have not lately heard has published in a Transatlantic journal an article descriptive of a new departure in science to which the name of "air telegraph" is applied. His new system, described in his own words, is that of "sending messages through the air, without attaching any wire to railway cars or to the track." The dream of enthusiasts of a telegraph without wires would therefore seem to have advanced a very decided stage towards realisation. Edison has so far worked out the problem as to feel confident of a successful issue to his labours. Should his latest idea take practical shape there is no saying how radical may be the changes which await the near future of electrical science.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a H E General Sir C G and Lady Arbuthnot, KCB, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, England
Major-General and Mrs Lavie, Madras
a General Leslie, Simla
Col Penny, R A, Bombay
Lieut-Colonel Reid, R A, Agra
a Dy Surg-Genl Webb, Allahabad
Mr D Kirk, England
a Mr and Mrs C Veale, England
a Lieut E W Wall, England
a Lieut G Sartorius, England
a Lieut C H Roe, England
Lieut W Seton Browne, England
a Lieut T Parker, England
a Lieut C R Elliot, England
a Major Pillard Urquhart, R A, England
a Lieut M Finch, England
a Mrs G Hidingham, England
a Mr H E Candy, CS, Rutnagherry
a Dr J F Lindlay
a Mr J Morrison, M R S
a Bgdr General Knowls, England
a Mr A S B Oakley, England
a Mr H W Warden, England
a Lieut R Strachey, Rifle Brigade, England
a Lieut C Boultbee, 60th Rifles, England
a Major Empson, R A, Allahabad
a Mrs Empson, Allahabad
a Surg-Maj J M Fiddes, Fatehgurh
a Lieut F C Grant, C I Horse, Goona
a Mr A Schlesinger, Kurrachee
a Mr W Wygin, Rawal Pindi
Lieut T H Smith, 12th B C, Nowshera
Lieut G W B Swiney, 2nd L I, Abbotabad
Capt Wittingdale N F, M M
a Mr W Newson, Calcutta
a Staff Surg Mahon, R N, H M S Becchante
Mr and Mrs H Gahan, Agra
Mrs Macdonald
a Mr Clearmont Daniell, B C S, Allahabad
a Revd and Mrs Walton, Fyzabad
Capt and Mrs Paynton, Madras
a Mr, Mrs and Miss Doakes, Madras
Lieut C L Crutchley, The Carbinians
Miss Brooks, Sirur
Capt Gordon, RA, Deesa
Mr R Dalton, Rawal Pindee
Mr C Z Bunning, Warora, C P
Mr R B Doake, Calcutta
Mr A C Casey, B C S, N W P
Surg G E Fooks, I M D
Surg Burke
Mr, Mrs and Miss E Simpson Byrne, Dy Comptroller-General
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay
Mr and Mrs Muirhead, Lucknow
Capt and Mrs Beau, J Marine, Bombay
Mrs Grant, Secunderabad
a Mr and Mrs Mitchell, England
Mr J Wharton, Bombay
Mr J R Middleton, Bombay
Mr John Bristed, Bombay
a Mr and Mrs Otte, England
Mr E Minors, Bombay
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
a Mrs Riddell
a Lieut Crawford Swete
a Major St Paul, Rifle Brigade
a Capt Fenton, R E, Kathiawar
Mr T Duncan, Bombay
Mr B Lampert, Bombay
Mr A D Bollo, Ajmere
Mr A Taylor, Bombay
Mr R Julien, Bombay
a Mr and Mrs MaxMink, Bombay
Mr James Crowder, London
a Lieut Wilson
a Lieut Crooke, R N
Mr A D Pelly, England
Major and Mrs Brownlow

Residents left during the week marked (a) thus.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship P Llewellyn, 1,100 tons, Captain T G Emerson, sailed yesterday for Naples and Genoa with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Eden Hall, 2,383 tons, Captain A. B. Macdougall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (18th March) with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE steam-ship Glenmorven, 1,826 tons, Captain John G. Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York (7th March) with a cargo of 64,250 cases petroleum. She is consigned to Messrs W. and A Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Horn Head, 1,647 tons, Captain M. R. Thompson, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Newport (18th March) with a cargo of 3,040 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Heyn and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Malda 1,269 tons, Captain H. Hewett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coasts (20th March) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Irvine, Mr. Milne, Mr. D. Gough, Mr. A. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Blathwayt, Mr. Harry, Capt. and Mr. McPherson, Capt. and Mrs. Passos, Master Olivera, Mr. D. Saldhana, and 47 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamship Commilla, 549 tons, Captain Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Buseh (3rd April) with a general cargo, 16 chests opium, and the following passengers :—Surg G. T. Boks, and Mrs. Brownlaw and 2 children, Major and Mrs. Gaselee, Col. and Mrs. Doig, Lt-J. W. Mitchell, Capt. T. H. Mackenzie, Surgn. W. H. Burkes, Asst. Apothy. George, 25 native non-commissioned rank and file, and 1 Commissioned Officer of the 4th Madras Pioneers, 4 public followers of the Medical Department, 1 private follower of the Bombay Infy., and 68 deck.

DEPARTURE OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O steam-ship Ravenna, 2,038 tons, Captain A B Daniell, sailed yesterday, for China, &c., with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Melbourne :—Miss Brooks, Mr and Mrs F G Gibson, Mr C L Bunning, Mr A H Harrington, Bombadier, Mr H Wordsworth, R A. For Sydney :—Surg-Maj Bennett, Col Morant, Mr K M Framjee, Mr R Munro, and Mr B Meean. For Shangai :—Maj J T O Brien. For Colombo :—Miss B Paice, Mrs Bennett, Mrs Farrant, Mr A Morrison.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commander.	From
15	Horn Head (s)	Thomson	Newport, Mar. 18.
16	Eden Hall (s)	Macdougall	Liverpool, Mar. 18.
	Glenmorven (s)	Wright	Newyork, Mar. 7.
	Commilla (s)	Simpson	Buseh, April 3.
	Malda (s)	Hewett	Calcutta, Mar. 20.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
16	Assam (s)	Nantes	Trieste, &c.
	Pandora (s)	Mittel	Trieste, &c.
	Euphrates (s)	Macfadyn	Kurrachee.
	Maulkins Tower (s)	Tiddy	Marseilles.
	Ravenna (s)	Daniell	China, &c.
	P. Llewellyn (s)	Emerson	Naples & Genoa.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Prinz Alexander, for Genoa and Naples.
" Eden Hall, for Malta and Liverpool.
" Malda, for Rangoon via Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

16TH APRIL.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
" China	1394	R. Jones	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
" Dago	1239	Bisset	B	Finlay, Muir & Co.
" Ravenna	2038	Tantel	C	P. & O. Co.
" Roxborough	1407	J. Dunlop	D	Ralli Bros.
" Kt. of St. John	2287	Sheill	E	Killick, Nixon & Co.
" P. Llewellyn	1120	Emerson	F	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Rosario	1221	J. Dryden	G	Finlay, Muir & Co.
" Sheikh	1283	Barr	N	W & A Graham.
" Wingate	1396	Thompson	Q	McCulloch &Co.
" Cy. of Khios	2121	McPherson	P	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
" Maulkins Tower	1803	Tiddy	H J	Beyts, Craig & Co.
" Clan Sinclair	...	Darley	K	Finlay, Muir & Co.
" East Anglia	1477	McDowell	L	McCulloch &Co.
" Inchgarvie	1728	Sanders	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" River Indus	2276	Murray	O	W & A Graham.
" Aspatria	1921	Veale	A	W & A Graham.
" Inchrhona	1496	Macdonald	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Eden Hall	2033	Macdougall	L	E. Bates & Co.

SHIPS EXPECTED FROM HOME PORTS.

Name.	Tons.	Where from.
Ogwena	1380	Cardiff.
Cumeria	1284	Cardiff.
Crown of Denmark	2029	Liverpool.
Granville	823	New York.
County of Inverness	1636	Cardiff.
County of Kinross	1641	Cardiff.
County of Dumfries	1640	Cardiff.
County of Caithness	1636	Cardiff.
Steria Colonna	1405	Liverpool.

a Vessels marked thus are to load at Bombay.

SHIPS EXPECTED FROM OUTPORTS.

Name.	Tons.	Where from.
Dallam Towerta	1499	Newcastle, N. S. W.
Fairholmes	1726	Newcastle, N. S. W.
P. J. Carvilla	1657	Rio Janeiro.
Caroline	984	Chittagong.
Celtic Chieta	1749	Rio Janeiro.

a Vessels marked thus are to load at Bombay.

STEAMERS SHORTLY DUE.

Name.	Tons Net.	Where from.
Westbourne a	1227	Cardiff.
Henzada	1314	London.
Orpington	1497	Cardiff.
Eden Hall	2353	Liverpool.
Gwalior a	1602	Venice.
Baron Clyde a	1155	Cardiff.
Panama a	1176	Cardiff.
Amana a	1299	Cardiff.
Victory a	1846	Cardiff.
Lady Armstrong a	1343	Cardiff.
Loch Etive	1397	Cardiff.
Clan Murray	1373	Liverpool.
Winchester	1438	Newport.
Melpomene a	1947	Trieste.
Empire a	1375	Birkenhead.
St. Oswald a	1802	Cardiff.
Joseph Arbib a	1230	Cardiff.
Lalelaan a	1300	London.
Brookfield	1599	Cardiff.
Cascapedia a	1924	London.
Nubia	2319	Liverpool.
Bretwalda	1902	Cardiff.
Kildare	2277	Shields.
Loodiana	2148	London.
Titania	2011	Trieste.
Europa a	1493	Cardiff.
Avondale	1574	Sunderland.
Rialto	1462	Hull.
Dunbar a	1182	Cardiff.
Verona	1932	London.
Kairose a	1912	Cardiff.
Countess a	...	Cardiff.
Rhine	1864	Colombo.
Merka		Zanzibar.
Riversdale a	1311	Mauritius.
Swiftsure a	1257	Cochin.
Thames	2131	China.
Deepdale a	1715	Rangoon.
John Redhead a	1173	Karachi.
Clan Mackay	1423	Mauritius.
Clyde	2244	China.
Essex	1636	Australia.

a Vessels marked thus are to load at Bombay.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
Cottica Via Cape
Kangra s
Mirzapore s
River Indus s

FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Khios s
Clan Sinclair s
Penthesilea—Via Cape
Principality—Ship
White Rose—Via Cape

FOR ANTWERP
Dago s
Gulf of Venice s
Knight of St John s

FOR HAVRE
Inchrona s
Latimer—Ship
Sussex s

FOR HULL
Rosario s
Waverley s

FOR BREMEN VIA CAPE
Ardencluthe—Ship

FOR AMSTERDAM
Helmsley s

FOR DUNKIRK
Chinа s
Inch arvie s
Mameluke s
Wingates s

FOR U K OR CONTINENT
Akaba s
Angers s
Berosford s
Bernicia s
Cambodia s
Count of Clare
Euphrates—Via Capo
Hornhead s
Kuplor s
Narcissus—Ship
Recta s
Royal Georgo—Via Cape
Teviotdale—Via Caps
Thorndales

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE
Inchmaree s
Turquoise s

FOR TRIESTE, ODESSA, &c.
Pandora s

FOR GENOA, &c.
Manila s

FOR GENOA AND NAPLES
East Anglia s

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES
Prinz Alexander s
Sheikh s

FOR MARSEILLES
Asantria s
Restitution s
Roxburgh s

FOR MEDITERRANEAN.
Inchborva s

FOR CHINA
Kashgar s

FOR PERSIAN GULF
King Arthur s

FOR MAURITIUS.
Adria s

FOR MADRAS COAST
Lisnacrieve s

UNFIXED STEAMERS
Adawa s

SHIPS
Aldborough
R Morrow
William Douglas

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS
H M S Jumna
H M S Osphrey
H M S Sphinx
May Frere s
Patrick Stewart, s

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
April.
12 Peshwa (s) ..... Carson ..... Bombay, March 27.

DEPARTURES.
April 12.—Steamers Japan and Canning.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 16.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of Khios s—106 cases whiskey, and

NOTICES.

GOUT RHEUMATISM

CURED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS

Approved by Doctor OSBIAN HENRY, Analytical Chemist, of the Academie de Medecine, of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 23, rue Saint-Claude, Paris. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

M. SCHUSTER, General Agent for India.

PRIZE OF £ 660 TO LAROCHE

Laroche's TRIPLE QUININE WINE GOLD MEDAL PRIZE £660

FROM THE THREE CINCHONAS

This *VINOUS ELIXIR* is the *most powerful* and valuable of the preparations of Quinine as a **strengthening** and **anti-febrile restorative.**

Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever,* etc.

ALSO prepared with IRON

for *chlorosis, purifying* the *blood,* for *scrofulous affections,* etc.

Paris, 22, rue Drouot, 22, **Paris.**

LONDON, NEWBERRY et Co., Druggists.

BOMBAY: BOLTON & Co.; MORENAS & Co.

DOCTOR RABUTEAU'S

(Laureate of the Institute of France).

DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anæmia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness* of *Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds.*

DOCTOR CLIN'S

(Medal of the Montyon Prize).

BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR is prepared in Capsules and Dragées. For *Nervous Diseases* and *in Brain* or *Mental affections.*

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

JAPONESE DROPS cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

CLIN ET Co., PHARMACISTS, PARIS.

The products of CLIN et Co., Purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

CHASSAING'S WINE

WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE,

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP

Of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

Bromide of Potassium

Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS—6, AVENUE VICTORIA.
And at all Pharmacies.

COUGHS COLDS
Influenza, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Tickling Cough, Acute or Chronic Bronchitis, Hoarseness or Extinction of the Voice,
RAPIDLY CURED BY
VAUQUELIN'S SYRUP AND PASTE

VAUQUELIN-DESLAURIERS, 31, rue de Clery, Paris. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

Skin Diseases, Herpes, Congestions, Scrofula, Ulcers and Vitiated Blood.

DR. GIBERT'S
THE ONLY GENUINE
IODURATED DEPURATIVE DRAGEES
(Sugar-Coated Pills)

Constitute the *best,* the most *agreeable,* the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives. They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.

Only price in Paris 5 fr. (4 sh.)

DESLAURIERS (late BOUTIGNY), 31, rue de Cléry, PARIS.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

ASTHMA, OPPRESSION
LARYNGITES, Neuralgia in the face, SLEEPLESSNESS
VAUQUELIN'S ANTI-ASTHMATIC TUBES
release INSTANTLY.
Eight or ten inhalations are sufficient.

ASTHMA.
DESLAURIERS' ANTI-ASTHMATIC ELIXIR
Keeps off crisis and rapidly causes them to disappear.
VAUQUELIN-DESLAURIERS, PARIS, AND AT ALL CHEMISTS.

NOTICE.—TO MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS

The following Specialties, as supplied by me to the leading Aerated Water Manufacturers of England, the Continent, and America, are guaranteed to be the finest in the Market. They are unrivalled for their exquisitely fine flavour and richness of aroma.

ALL ARE PERFECTLY SOLUBLE AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb. Extra Fine and Strong, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.

*HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Extra Fine and Strong, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity required, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 3s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 2s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

*HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.
A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

*HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE.
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
**NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

HAY'S TONIC ALE ESSENCE.
Specially prepared as a "pick-me-up" for hot climates. Price, 6s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6s.

A few of the many Reports of the leading highest Medical and other Journals on my Preparations may be quoted:—

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER.
"It should entirely supersede the officinal preparation of the British Pharmacopœia."—*Medical Press.*
"This Essence is of a very delicate and beautiful appearance, the aroma is fine and powerful, and its strength is very great indeed. The flavour is really exquisite, and it concentrates in quite an extraordinary degree the very best aromatic qualities of ginger."—*Drinks,* London, September 1, 1884.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE MADE FROM HAY'S ESSENCE.
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.* "One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market."—*Medical Press.*
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The difference between preparations made from the above Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of the above, bearing the name of **Soluble Essences,** is most marked, and no manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's preparations, as is well known in England.

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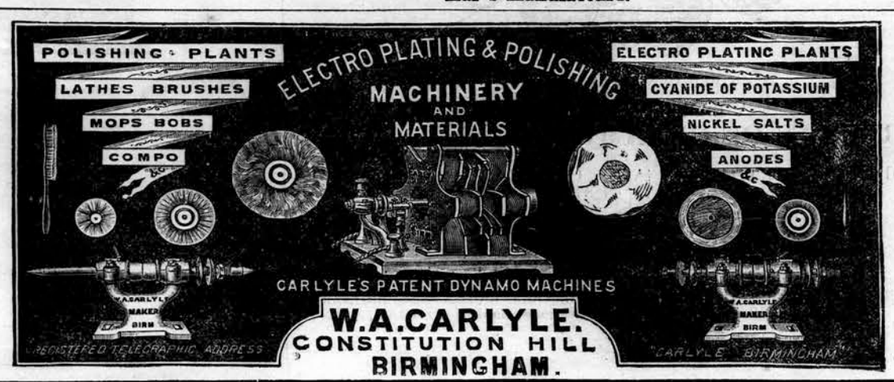

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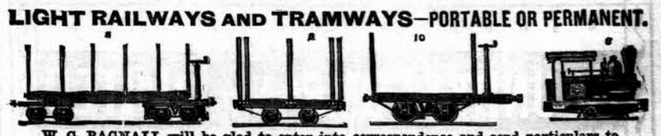

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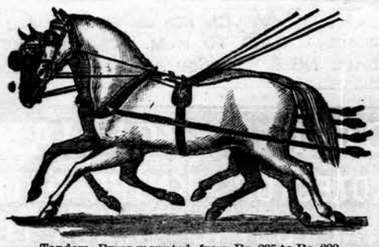

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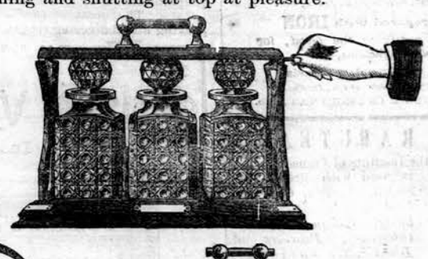

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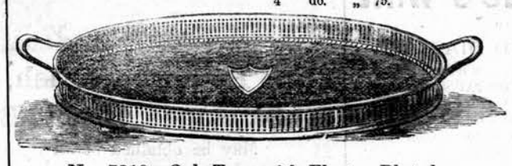

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